The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXVII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850. No. 3971 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FOR MORETON BAY.

AT the request of several shippers, the MARY STEWART will not sail until Friday. Shippers are particularly requested to send down their goods as early as possible. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at the Bethel Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street: or to
THOMAS STEWART, Erskine-street.
February 6. 2567

THE Clipper Schooner FANCY, will sail for Twofold Bay and Eden, on Saturday, the 10th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Walker's Wharf.
ABRAHAM BARTER, Master.
2468

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine schooner MINERVA, 145 tons, Captain Birkenshaw, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
M. E. MURNIN.
January 19. 1430

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

WILLIAM AND MARY. FOR CALIFORNIA.

PASSENGERS by this vessel are requested to pay the balance of their passage money on or before the 7th of February, or their berths will be re-let and their deposits forfeited.

Six berths and two cabins are still disengaged, and also room for a few tons of freight.
MR. ISRAEL SOLOMON,
2113 On board, at the Circular Wharf.

PACKET FOR CALIFORNIA

SAILS ON FEBRUARY 10.

THE splendid new Frigate-built teak ship JOHANNAS SARKIES, has after poop cabins still disengaged, and room for three intermediate passengers, as well as a few tons of freight. Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
1551 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

RALPH BERNAL FOR CALIFORNIA.

PASSENGERS must answer to their names at the Water Police Office, This Day, Thursday.

All parties who have not sent in their bills of lading, must do so To-day, and pass their entries, as the ship clears at the Customs To-morrow.

Accounts against the ship are to be sent in, in duplicate, on or before Friday, 8th instant.

One large stern cabin and two intermediate berths vacant. Apply immediately to
W. DEAN,
2577 22, Church-hill.

FIRST SHIP FOR CALIFORNIA.

CARRIES A SURGEON.

THE splendid first-class frigate-built ship UNA, William Henry Causzar, commander, loading in front of the Custom House, Circular Wharf.

This fine ship has most spacious, healthy 'tween decks, having upwards of eight feet space from deck to deck.

Passengers for the Gold Country are invited to come on board, and inspect her unrivalled accommodations.

The after-part of the 'tween decks is fitted up for a superior class of passengers, with enclosed berths, at a small advance on the steerage passage.

Ten days allowed for passengers to remain on board at San Francisco.

Persons residing in the country can secure berths, by sending a deposit to
CAPTAIN CAUSZAR, Circular Wharf;
Or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

P.S.—Passengers who have paid deposits are requested to ship their goods, as the ship is fast filling up. 2563

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE RAYMOND, A1 12 years, John Hart, commander, now lying at MOORE'S OLD WHARF, has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers; carries an experienced surgeon.

The ship will be provisioned on the most liberal scale, and the passengers have the privilege of remaining on board ten days after arrival.

From Captain Hart's knowledge of the coast, he having been trading there for a considerable time, this vessel offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers proceeding to California.

For freight or passage, early application is necessary to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street;
Or
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
464 King-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE SPLENDID SHIP JOHN MUNN, 900 tons burthen, Alexander Pearson, commander.

This fine ship will be fitted up in a most superior manner, for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, who will also be found in provisions of the very best description, and in abundant quantities. Being a roomy ship, and having great height in her 'tween decks, she offers an unrivalled opportunity for persons proceeding to the above port. Captain Pearson, who has had much experience in passenger ships, will attend most particularly to the comforts of the passengers on the voyage. Having a great portion of her freight, and a number of passengers already engaged, early application will be necessary to be made to Captain PEARSON, on board, at the Circular Quay; to
MR. R. M. ROBEY,
427, George-street;
Or, to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
Custom House.
WANTED—COALS.

THE SHIP WATERLOO, FOR LONDON.

THIS ship will resume her voyage on Saturday morning, the 9th instant, at 5 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board on Friday evening.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
2551 Agents.

FOR LONDON.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE first-class A1 ship AZTEC, 507 tons, Captain Wright, is fast filling up with wool, and will be despatched on or about the 10th proximo.

For freight of wool only apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
601 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON FEBRUARY 16

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE BARQUE TAMAR, A1 12 years, 556 tons register, Thomas Colley Stayner, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged will sail as above.

The Tamar has superior accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.

Application for passage to be made to Captain Stayner, on board; or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
January 28. 1931

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine first-class frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, 650 tons, John Jones, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will be despatched on the 24th instant; carries an experienced Surgeon, and having superior accommodation, offers a desirable opportunity for cabin passengers only. Apply on board; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
or to
2242 GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON, FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fast-sailing first-class barque ALBERT, 394 tons, Matthew Davidson, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about the 16th instant. Apply to
DONALDSON AND CO.;
OR, TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 4. 2335

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque CATHERINE JAMIESON, 451 tons, William Hutchinson, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR, TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 4. 2337

FOR LONDON.

THE splendid new ship ROMAN EMPEROR, A1, 793 tons register, William Champion, commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo, the greater portion of which is engaged, and is under engagement to sail early in March. Has very superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR, TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 4. 2334

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class ship BOLTON, 541 tons, J. Young, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Moore's (late Deloitte's) Wharf, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation, and carrying a surgeon, apply to the Captain, on board; to
F. EBSWORTH,
or
J. B. METCALFE.
January 29. 1776

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque BLONDE, 672 tons register, William Soutter, commander.

Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 4. 2336

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class A1 ship SUCCESS, 621 tons, F. Stuart, commander, having a portion of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the commander, on board: to
BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
1453 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 clipper barque ARABIA, 362 tons register carries 460 tons of dead weight, or 500 tons of measurement goods. She has upwards of six feet height between decks, and is in every respect admirably adapted for the conveyance of goods and passengers to California, being manned by a Lascar crew. Apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
2545 George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fast-sailing A1 Ship CONSTANT, 535 tons register, John J. Coombes, Commander. Apply to the Commander, on board. 2490

WANTED TO CHARTER. — A Vessel, about 200 tons register.
JOSEPH S. WILLIS.
10835

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A FIRST-CLASS Vessel, for the conveyance from Manila to Sydney of about 300 Tons Sugar.
A. ASHDOWN,
Manager,
Australasian Sugar Company.
February 6. 2552

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, will be held in the Office of the Sydney Railway Company, This Day, Thursday, the 7th day of February, at the hour of 1 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of Mr. Charles Cowper, who has resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES COWPER,
1336 Manager.

BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following gentlemen, viz.,
Messrs. RICHARD MACHATTIE, Bathurst;
JOSEPH SIMMONS, "
JOHN N. M'INTOSH, "
have given the required notice that they are candidates for the office of Directors in the above Company. The election will take place on the 9th February instant, at 11 A.M., at Arthur's Inn, Bathurst.
KENNETH PRICE,
22 Secretary.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent,

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s, to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelvemonths, on all yearly Policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL cost of Insurance will be ONE-HALF only of the above Rates.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING,
5789 Secretary.

SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Agents,
Spring-street. 5877

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY—LAND.—The Company possesses, under Crown Titles, extensive tracts of Land in its Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Otago.

These are offered for *Purchase*, in Town Allotments of a quarter acre, (Suburban in Otago only, of ten acres,) and Rural of twenty-five acres each; and for *Pasturage*, in proportion to the quantity of purchased land held by each applicant.

The terms and further particulars may be obtained of JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Sydney, New South Wales.

By order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS CUDBERT HARINGTON.
New Zealand House,
9, Broad-street Buildings,
London, 1st August, 1849. 982

TENDERS FOR EMPTYING CESSPOOLS AT THE ASYLUM.

THE time for receiving Tenders for emptying the Cesspools at the Asylum, is extended to Monday, the 11th instant.
GEORGE ALLEN.
Secretary.
Sydney, February 5. 2514

SUGAR GROWING COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed at a public meeting of several gentlemen interested in the cultivation of the sugar-cane in this colony, as a committee to carry out all the preliminary arrangements for the formation of a company, having for its object the establishment of a Sugar Plantation in the Moreton Bay district, beg to report that they have taken the necessary steps for that purpose. Under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Bowden, whose services the Committee deemed it advisable to retain as their Manager, a site has been selected, in every respect eligible, the survey of the land in extent about 187 acres has been completed, and the sale thereof by public auction will take place in terms of advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, on the 27th instant.

Aware as the public must be that this is not an undertaking from which an immediate money return may be expected, but one having chiefly for its object the production of a new article of colonial industry of such vast importance to the colonists as to entitle this Experimental Sugar Plantation to the public support, the Committee before taking any further steps in the matter deem it their duty to ascertain to what extent they are likely to be aided therein by the colonists, as the parties at present interested in the undertaking do not consider themselves justified in following it up without additional support.

They therefore earnestly request that parties desirous of taking any of the unappropriated shares will make immediate application to that effect in writing, addressed to the Honorary Secretary Mr. George King, 397, Pitt-street.

The Committee also beg to inform the shareholders, that for the purchase of land and the expenses of clearing the same, &c., &c., a further call has been determined upon of £2 per share, which they request to be paid up by Monday next, the 11th instant, and to those shareholders who do not respond to this call the Committee respectfully give notice that they will consider their connexion with this company as dissolved.
J. JOSEPHSON.
MOSES JOSEPH.
THOMAS S. MORT.
CHARLES KEMP.
R. M. ROBEY.
F. CURTIS.
2506 M. METCALFE.

BOTANY DISTRICT NATIONAL SCHOOL.

THOSE persons who have subscribed towards the erection of the above School House are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions to the Schoolmaster, Mr. Samuel Symth, at the School House, Botany, or to Frederic Castella, at Darvall, Castella, and Co.'s Stores, Sussex-street. 2404

W. B. CURTISS, Tailor and Draper, having just returned from London, respectfully informs his former patrons and the public generally, that he has purchased the business of Mr. Freiz, 445, George-street, who is about leaving the colony, and intends opening on the 15th instant, with a new and fashionable stock selected by himself while in England. His acquaintance with the London and Sydney trade, will ensure those who may honour him with their support, that gentlemanly style it is so difficult to obtain, combined with moderate charges.
February 2. 2298

HORSE SHOEING.

MR. ARMSTRONG begs to inform his patrons that he is making a complete reform in the shoeing of his establishment.

Mr. A. has engaged Mr. Evennett, a Member of the Royal Veterinary College of London, who is also a practical farrier, and has for six years superintended the shoeing department of that celebrated Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Lawrence, of Bow, Middlesex. Mr. E. will constantly attend the forge, and see every shoe properly fitted, with all the modern improvements.

Arrangements are making with some of the best mechanics the colony can afford, and it is Mr. A.'s intention to make a considerable *reduction* in the price *for Cash*. 2569

SOUTH HEAD ROADS.

REDUCED SCALE OF TOLLS.

Carriage, with two horses	6d.
" with one horse	4d.
Gigs, "	3d.
Carts, "	2d.
Saddle horse	1d.

2394

NOTICE.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

THE LOCAL SECRETARIES beg leave to inform the Subscribers for the years 1847—8, that the beautiful Steel Engraving of DUNLUCE CASTLE is now ready for distribution, and may be obtained on application to the undersigned, together with a Report.

KILCHURN CASTLE; AND ETCHINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF SEVEN EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF BRUCE.

Those Subscribers (for the years 1846—7) who have not yet applied for the above, are requested to do so immediately, as after this notice the undersigned will not consider themselves accountable for any damage which the said Engraving of Kilchurn Castle and the Etchings may sustain.
W. AND F. FORD,
Booksellers and General Stationers,
2439 554, George-street.

BOGUE'S European Library, 20 vols., complete, £3 10s.

History of the Conquest of England by the Normans. By Augustine Thierry. Translated by W. Hazlitt. Two vols., 8s.
His (Thierry's) History of the Norman Conquest forms an era in English history.—*Edinburgh Review.*

History of Civilisation in Europe and in France, comprising the *Cours d'Histoire Moderne* complete, and now translated *entire* for the first time. Translated by W. Hazlitt. Three vols., 12s.
As a historian and a philosopher, we place M. Guizot in the very highest rank among the writers of modern Europe. In the loftiest of the regions of history he is unrivalled. We do not hesitate to say that his lectures appear to us to throw more light on the history of society in modern Europe, and the general progress of mankind, than any other works in existence. If ever the philosophy of history was embodied in a human being, it is in M. Guizot.—*Blackwood.*

History of the Roman Republic. By J. Michelet. One vol., 4s.
Among the products of Michelet's indefatigable industry, his History of Rome must rank high in interest and importance. The present volume comprises a view of the history of Rome from its foundation to the accession of Augustus; the style is of that lively and sparkling kind to which the readers of Michelet are accustomed; and the information appears to have been gleaned from every conceivable source, ancient or modern, ranging from the still extant laws of the Twelve Tables to Niebuhr, Creuzer, and Ottfried Müller.

History of the French Revolution—1789, 1814, By F. A. Mignet. One vol., 4s.
As a lucid bird's-eye view of that astounding event which changed the aspect of Europe, this volume is very acceptable. The translation is very ably executed. —*Literary Gazette.*

History of the Counter Revolution, for the re-establishment of Popery in England under Charles II. and James II.; by Armand Carrel;—and History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II.; by C. J. Fox. One vol., 4s.
The reigns of the last two Stuarts have been written with the mind of a statesman and the hand of a vigorous writer, by Armand Carrel.—*Edinburgh Review.*

History of Spanish Literature. By Frederick Bouterwek. One vol., 4s.
Bouterwek has executed his task with an extent of erudition, truth, and regard to the instruction of his readers, which seem peculiar to German writers. I am more indebted to this than to any other critical work.—*Sismondi.*

Life of Cardinal Wolsey. By John Galt. With additions from Cavendish. One vol., 4s.
We may safely affirm that this Life of Cardinal Wolsey is the most complete biography of that extraordinary man which can be well met with.

Life of Lorenzo de Medici, By William Roscoe. Edited by W. Hazlitt. One vol., 4s.

Life and Pontificate of Leo X. By William Roscoe. Edited by W. Hazlitt. Two vols., 8s.

Life of Luther, written by Himself. Collected and arranged by J. Michelet: with additions from Audin. One vol. 4s.
One of the most entertaining biographies in existence. It is but justice to Mr. Hazlitt to say, that the translation and edition of this work for the English public could not have fallen into better hands. The notes which he has appended to the text, and the additions he has made to the appendix, are of the most valuable and interesting nature.—*John Bull.*

Lives of the Italian Painters.—Michael Angelo, by R. Dupa, L.L.B.; and Raffaello, by Q. de Quincy. 4s.

Marguerite de Valois; an Historical Romance, By Alexandre Dumas. One vol., 4s.

Cinq Mars; or, a Conspiracy under Louis XIII. An Historical Romance. By Count Alfred de Vigny. One vol., 4s.

Literary History of the Middle Ages, from the Reign of Augustus to the Revival of Learning. By the Rev. Joseph Berington. One vol., 4s.

History of the English Revolution of 1640, from the Accession to the death of Charles I By F. Guizot. One vol. 4s.
The best history, both in thought and composition, of the times of Charles I.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Luther's Table Talk, 1 vol. 4s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer.
495 George-street,
Exactly opposite Barrack Gate. 2504

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

244, STRAND, NEAR TEMPLE BAR, LONDON.

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of urine
Constipation of bowels	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's evil
Debility	Stone and gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Venereal affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-aches	
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

These medicines have now established themselves in New South Wales by means of the numerous wonderful cures which they have effected, when all the "regular" means have failed. The published cases are not as one to a thousand of the total amount of good done. The following is a statement from a most respectable hotel-keeper in Geelong known to most travellers in that quarter:—

"My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, induces me to present my case before the public, in the hope that many others who are afflicted in the same way that I have been, and who do not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medicines, may derive equal benefit from the use of them. I had been afflicted for about three years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, without experiencing any relief, when a short time ago, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in Mr. Cregin's shop, in Collins-street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I acknowledge that after using them, and attending to the directions, I found my leg effectually cured,—Being well-known in Melbourne and Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced that by doing so I only perform a duty that I owe to the community at large
"JOHN OLIVE.
"Geelong, June 30, 1849."

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for New South Wales,
MR. J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street.
And by
Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill,
Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street,
Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Raper's.

TO PUBLICANS.

MR. COOPER, of the late firm of Southey, Cooper, and Co., wine and spirit merchants, begs to intimate that he has commenced business on his own account in the premises Brickfield Hill, formerly known as the "New York Hotel," (near Messrs. Wilshire and Co's,) where he hopes to be favoured with the orders of his friends.
Sydney, February 5. 2476

DUBLIN HOUSE.

NO. 455, GEORGE-STREET.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, decidedly the best and cheapest parcel of shoes they have ever yet offered.

Ten Trunks of ladies' shoes, patent leather, and superior lasting, the highest price for which will be 2s. 6d. per pair. They will be reserved for retail that those who require them may not be disappointed for at least one week.
WOODS AND MEEHAN.
February 7. 2588

RAILWAY HOUSE,

291, PITT-STREET.

C. S. HAIGH AND CO., in again addressing the public, and more particularly their numerous patrons, have great pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the competition now so rife in Sydney, their business has so much increased that they are enabled to offer their goods at a lower price than any house in the colony.

Firstly. Because they have a connexion of long standing in the colony, which has been acquired not by publishing silly nursery ditties and hard unmeaning words, which are an insult to the good sense of the public, but by the strictest attention to business, thereby acquiring a knowledge of the wants of their friends.

Secondly. Having brought out with them from London, goods purchased entirely for cash, suited to the requirements of all classes, and since their arrival here, owing to the immense importations recently received, and the glutted state of this market, they have been enabled to purchase goods at prices lower than were ever before known in the history of Sydney.

Thirdly. Having purchased entire shipments for prompt cash, they now hold the largest CASH bought stock in the colony, and they will defy all competition with regard to quality and price.

Lastly. In soliciting an inspection of their stock, C. S. Haigh and Co. will only state that they will quote no prices but which will be strictly adhered to, and they will advertise no goods but what are in stock, and which will be produced at once upon enquiry.

In the Fancy department, the rich, plain, and fancy gros, ducapes, satins, satinets, &c., have been greatly reduced in price.

An entirely new article in satin robes at 37s. 6d. the full dress; black and coloured silk velvets of every quality, at London prices.

The Stock of rich printed muslins owing to the season being rather advanced, have been reduced from 5s. 7½d. to 3s. 11½d. the full dress; de laines, new styles, equally reduced in price; prints, in all the new patterns, from 3s. 9d. to 2s. 11½d.

Two cases of very choice real French merinos, 7-4 wide, and warranted genuine, commencing at 2s. 9½d.

Coloured and black Orleans cloth, from 10½d.

Ditto ditto Coburg ditto ditto, 12½d.

An excellent stock of shawls in every variety of texture, 8-4 Cashmere, commencing at 5s. 3d.; Llama, at 19s. 6d., ditto; scarfs, in Llama, equally cheap

Bordered cashmere shawls, from 2s. 6d.

16-4 wooled scarf shawls, from 14s. 9d., an article never before offered in the colony.

Fancy silk ties from 7½d., usual price 1s.

A choice assortment of muslin and lace collars, in all the newest shapes, commencing from 6d. each

Several thousand yards of gauze cap ribbon, at 1½d., usual price 3d.

Ladies' white and black cotton hose, commencing at 5½d.

A few very cheap silk hose, in all qualities

C. S. H. and Co. would call particular attention to the following list of useful family drapery:—

Stout (all wool) flannel at 9½d., usual price 12½d.

Medium and good Welsh and Saxony ditto, equally cheap

3-4, 4-4, 8-4, and 9-4 grey and white calicos, of every quality, commencing at 2½d.

A pure finished 4-4 long cloth at 3½d. the best value in town

Linen sheetings in 4-4, 5-4, and 8-4, at extreme low prices

Union and linen huckabacks, commencing at 4½d.

Very stout medical rubber 9½d., usual price 12½d.

Every size in damask table linens equally low.

C. S. Haigh and Co. having always been favoured with a large share of patronage from the settlers and squatters, have laid in a stock to suit their wants at prices never before heard of, having bought an entire shipment of moleskin *trousers*, of the very best fabric, double stitched and taped, they will be sold in any quantities at 5s. 6d.; these goods are genuine and warranted never to have been sold under 6s. 6d. by any house in the colony.

Checked, twilled, serge and regatta shirts, in every size, price, and quality.

White shirts ready for use from 2s. 9½d., linen fronts

Blouses, fishing and shooting coats, at every price

Satin vests, from 5s. 6d., cloth, valencia, and tweed ditto, in every style and price

Blue cloth jackets, from 10s. 6d., moleskin ditto, from 3s. 9d.

Several bales of very superior blankets, a real bargain, having been bought much under invoice from the manufacturers.

Country storekeepers, dealers, &c., will find that C. S. H. and Co., will supply them at all times with the smallest quantities to sort their stock, at prices charged by most houses for whole packages.

To tailors, the remaining portion of woollens, together with a large lot of every kind of trimmings used by them, the residue of the stock of C. S. Haigh, will be cleared out at a very great sacrifice.

A large lot of cloth caps, all sizes, from 1s. 6d.

Every style and quality of Paris Silk Hats, from 6s. 6d.

C. S. H. and Co., having recently fitted up a commodious Bonnet Room, managed by a competent young lady, this branch of the business will be thoroughly attended to, and as the entire stock is quite new, the shapes will be found of the most modern style.

A large assortment of flowers and ribbons to match.

Bonnets trimmed at a nominal charge.

C. S. H. and Co., in conclusion, would observe, that from being unable to procure larger premises than those they now occupy, it may be thought that their stock is not so extensive and varied as is above described, but they beg to assure their friends, that the bulk of their heavy goods are stored entirely away from the premises, and are brought forward as occasion requires. 2541

FLOOR CLOTHS.

A. LENEHAN has just received a fresh supply of the most superb patterns of the above, ex "Ralph Bernal," in addition to his already extensive stock of
HARE'S PATENT FLOOR CLOTHS.
Upholstery Establishment,
10342 287, Castlereagh-street.

SELLING OFF.

THE Stock of Cabinet Furniture now on hand will be offered for sale at cost prices until finished and prepared, when the remaining portion will be sold by auction, of which due notice will be given.
5667 JOSEPH SLY.

IMPORTANT,

JUST RECEIVED, EX RAYMOND.

J. THOMPSON AND SON take the earliest opportunity of informing their numerous customers, and the public generally, they have just imported an unusually large and splendid assortment of rich Ducapes, Satins, Satinets, Glacé and Watered Silks, rich Paris and Paisley *Cachmere* woven and printed Shawls.

Rich French satin, glacé and watered silk Mantles, Mantillas, &c.,—particular attention is called to the new shapes, La Irine, Joan of Arc, Corded Visite, Edith, La Pilgrim, Victoria, Princess Maria, Jenny Lind, and many others of the newest and most fashionable designs, at such prices that cannot fail to convince the most experienced purchaser of their cheapness.

Also, about £5000 worth of Scotch and Manchester goods, comprising 7-8 and 5-4 Hoyle's Prints, Swiss and French Cambrics, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Calicos, Longcloths, Dowlas, Huckabacks dressed and undressed Hollands, Dimities, Lenos, &c., &c.

3 Cases of rich and elegant printed and embossed Table-covers; 2346 very recherche Wool, Barege, Balzarine, and Muslin Dresses, at half the usual prices.

The Fancy Department consists of an elegant assortment of rich Bonnet and Gauze Ribbons, Flowers, Lace, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, &c., &c., &c.
266, Pitt-street. 2583

EX RAYMOND.

JUST OPENED.

20 BALES GREY CALICO, from 2¾d per yard
5 Bales 8-4 ditto, very heavy, from 8d. ditto
8 Ditto shirtings, from 3½d.
5 Cases longcloth, from 4½d.
3 Ditto sheeting, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, from 9d. ditto
5 Ditto prints, 7 8, and 5-4 light and dark fancy
1 Ditto Scotch ginghams, very stout, from 6½d. ditto
3 Bales Welsh flannels, from 8½d.
200 Pairs 8-4 stout blankets, at 7s. per pair
200 Ditto 9-4 and 10-4 very stout, at 10s.
100 Ditto navy, very best, at 12s. 6d.

We beg to call particular attention to these goods.
2 Cases really good British merinos, 45s.
1 Ditto black Coburgs
1 Ditto coloured ditto
1 Ditto black Orleans
1 Ditto coloured ditto
2 Ditto fancy regatta shirts
5 Bales Scotch twill, very stout, from 21s. 6d.
3 Bales blue and scarlet serge shirts
2 Cases blue and striped Guernseys
2 Ditto lambswool and merino shirts and pants
3 Ditto stout moleskin trousers, at 56s.
2 Ditto taped and double stitched with silk, 66s.
1 Ditto cotton cord, 72s.
2 Cases boys' and youths' moleskin and tweed trousers
1 Case ditto ditto jackets and coats
1 Bale blue pea coats
1 Ditto drab ditto
3 Ditto pilot coats
1 Ditto beaver riding Albert and Chesterfield
2 Ditto shepherds' coats.

The above being the selection of Mr. Wilson, are well worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.
JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON,
2584 266, Pitt-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

55 Half barrels white herrings, just landed
280 Yellow deals 9 x 3
Patent yellow sheathing metal and nails
Martell's, Hennessy's, and United Vineyard Company's brandy
B. P. and Mauritius rum, in puncheons and hogsheads
Geneva, in red cases
Port and sherry wine, in wood and bottle
Champagne, claret, burgundy, and old pale brandy, in cases
Tarragona and Woodhouse's Marsala
Marzetti's champagne cider, in 4 dozen casks
Thumb blue, No. 1 starch, and superfine mustard
Split peas and pot barley
Soda ash 50 per cent
Eleme raisins and Patras currants
Manila and Mauritius sugars
Paris silk hats, moleskins and moleskin trousers, serge, Scotch twilled and striped shirts, jean stripes regattas, leno muslins, grey domestics, brown linens, ticks, cotton diapers, rolled jaconets, white shirtings, counterpanes, blankets, flannels, broad cloths, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, brown and rough hollands, &c., &c.
Saddles, hogskins, enamelled hides, &c.
Hemp and tow three bushel bags
Navy and bleached canvas, tarpaulins, various sizes
Roping and seaming twine, oakum, conaburgs, &c
Post, pott, foolscap, tea, and wrapping paper
Envelopes and note paper
Window glass, tobacco pipes, &c.
Millstones, iron ploughs, and thrashing machines
Boiler, plate, rivet, and angle iron
Short link chain, 3-8, 7-16, and ½ inch.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
2333 700, George-street.

IRONMONGERY!

SELLING OFF, at Iredale's Stores, 376, George-street, with a view to speedily closing the business, the whole of the immense Stock of Ironmongery, amounting to several thousand pounds, belonging to the estate of the late L. Iredale, at prime cost and under.

Cash purchasers of five pounds and upwards allowed a liberal discount.

Builders, Storekeepers, and others supplied on credit on giving security.
December 3. 594

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

FOR ROOFING, VERANDAHS, &c.

ON SALE, ex Sir Edward Page's GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, in sheets 6 feet x 2 feet, and 6 feet x 2½ feet, weighing from 12 ounces to 21 ounces the square foot.

For all building purposes this is the most durable and economical material that can be used.

It is considerably cheaper than lead, and being incorrodible, is in general use for guttering, rain-water heads, pipes, &c.

In England it is used as roofing to all Government buildings, railway stations, &c., and the entire roof, as well as all the guttering, rain pipes, &c., of the New Houses of Parliament, are composed of Galvanised Sheet Iron.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
Ironmongers,
6147 450, George-street.

PLATE GLASS.

ASSORTED SIZES, from 29 x 19 to 58 x 38.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
2543 7, Jamison-street.

BREWERS' ISINGLASS.—On Sale,—
Two bales Book Isinglass, of superior quality.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
2559 450, George-street.

BEST LONDON VINEGAR.

ON SALE by the undersigned,—Pott's best London Vinegar, in quarter-casks.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
2558 450, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST LANDED, EX CATHERINE JAMIESON.

PRINTING INK, from SHACKELL AND EDWARD, LONDON, in the NEW IRON CANS, made expressly for the colonies, permitting no leakage or waste, assorted sizes.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
2544 7, Jamison-street.

10 TIERCES Prime Irish Mess Beef
140 Bundles New Zealand flax
61 Coils wool-lashing
81 Shooks for water or oil casks
Scotch oatmeal
Split peas
On sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church-hill.
January 16. 1140

YORK HAMS. LOAF CHEESE.

JUST LANDED, EX RAYMOND,

100 YORK HAMS
48 Loaf Cheeses.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
2564 Importers and Dealers.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CALIFORNIA, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

BROWN STOUT, at the low price of 6s. per dozen, in 3 and 4 dozen casks, or by the single dozen
Also, superior ginger wine, at 12s. per dozen
Real good sherry, 10s 6d. per dozen
Ditto port, 10s 6d. ditto
The very best sherry, 20s. ditto
Ditto port, 20s. ditto
Draught wines, viz.—
Port and sherry, at 4s. per gallon
Cape, red and white, of a superior quality, 3s. per gallon
Lemon syrup, &c, at equally low prices
Porter, in wood, just landed, of a very superior quality, and now selling at a remarkable low price.
LUCAS, BAILEY, AND CO.,
No. 2, Harrington-street, Church-hill.
N.B.—Just received from Moreton Bay, a lot of splendid pine apples, price only 1s. each. 2580

TOBACCO.

SETTLERS, tobacconists, grocers, and others, can be supplied with the best Negrohead Tobacco, in quarter-tierces, equal to "Barrett's Twist," *out of bond, at two shillings and eleven pence per pound* and Cavendish tobacco, the best ever imported, in pound lumps, similar to what is used by the American navy, will be sold at 6d. per lb., in bond.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
2589 Queen-street.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD and CAVENDISH TOBACCO, quite equal to foreign, at one-third the price, on sale at the Stores of
HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
N.B.—Also, Tobacco Stems for Sheep-wash.
January 7. 706

TOBACCO.

51 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO, the pick of the recent importations
J. M. LEIGH.
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment.
424, George-street. 2430

ON SALE, just Landed—TOBACCO, in Kegs—"TENNANT'S" and "DUNLOP'S" brands
Ditto in QUARTER-TIERCES, "BARRETT'S."
1613 SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

ON SALE.

28 KEGS VERY SUPERIOR Colonial Tobacco.
2565 S. AND PEEK CO.

FRENCH AND GERMAN WINES.

ON Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, in Spring-street, (lately in the occupation of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.), from the celebrated House of Clossmann and Co., of Bordeaux:—
Champagne
Latour
La Rose
Burgundy
Geisenheim } in 3 dozen cases.
These wines are all of the first class.
2400 EDWIN HICKEY AND CO.

TO WINE GROWERS.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Wine Growers of the colony that he has established a depôt at Glenmore, for the reception of Colonial Wines, in order to mature them for export or home consumption, and as soon as the present Distillation Act is repealed, will be prepared to purchase every variety for *Cash* on delivery.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Stores, No. 337, George-street.
HENRY FISHER,
2441 Distiller.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
5 Hogsheads
10 Quarter-casks } Teneriffe Wine
Now landing, ex Catherine Jamison.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
2501 Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Cape Wine, in pipes, half-pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Cape Pontac, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
At moderate rates.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
2502 Macquarie-place.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
10026 THACKER AND CO.

ECONOMY *versus* PROFUSION.

TAKE CARE OF THE PENCE, AND THE POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

LAVERS AND CO.'S PENNY PASTE BLACKING.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO. take the present opportunity, which the influx of settlers and others into Sydney during the
WOOL SEASON
offers them, of again introducing the above article to public notice, on account of its manifest superiority to Liquid Blacking, being much less expensive, far more portable, and one-third of the price of the latter.

To be obtained of any of the Sydney Grocers, or of the undersigned.
J. V. LAVERS AND CO.,
955 335, George-street, Sydney.

TO GROCERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S London MALT VINEGAR, in 25 gallon casks
Sadler, Firth, and Ross's best DURHAM MUSTARD, in 7 lb. and 14 lb. tins, 1 cwt. cases
On sale by
NOTT AND EDWARDS,
556, George-street,
280 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned,—
150 Tierces Prime Moreton Bay Beef.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

PORT FAIRY BEEF, PRIME QUALITY.
R. CAMPBELL,
1923 Circular Quay.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

January 6.—Union, schooner, 74 tons, Captain Barns, from San Francisco the 14th November, Sandwich Island 24th December, and Lord Howe's Island the 30th January. Passengers—Mr. John Longfield, Mr. W. Beavers, Mr. J. Panthen, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, Mr. Abraham Cohen, Mr. Hugh M'Caffrey, Mr. Thomas M'Gee, Mr. John Canavan, Mr. Stephen Murrell, Mr. James Robinson, Mr. Edwin Taylor, Mr. James Quinn, Mr. Richard Johnston, Mr. John Harrison, Mr. George West, Mr. Martin M'Glinn, and Mr. W. Canavan.

DEPARTURE.

January 6.—Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Captain Sullivan, for the Whaling Grounds.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 6.—Elizabeth, 32, Hutton, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Warlock, 45, Doyle, from the Hunter, with 1800 bushels wheat; Vixen, 45, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 51 tons coals; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Currency Boy, 41, M'Neil, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Favourite, 20, Woodward, from Camden Haven, with 70,000 shingles: Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 126 bales wool, 60 casks tallow, 500 spokes, 12 bundles sheepskins, 50 pigs, 138 bushels wheat, 20 trusses hay, 20 bags onions; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 125 bales wool, 30 casks tallow, 250 hides, 2 bundles sheepskins, 183 bushels wheat, 30 bushels maize, 25 bags onions, 9 calves, 39 pigs, 7 bags flour.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 6.—Caroline, 29, Craigie, for Morpeth, with sundries; Charles Webb, 24, Andrews, for Kiama, with sundries; Favourite, 20, Woodward, for Camden Haven, in ballast; Highland Lass, 25, Scott, for Bateman's Bay, with sundries; Maria Prudence, 27, Bloxham, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Vixen, 45, Campbell, for Newcastle, in ballast; Rose, steamer, 127, Harding, for Morpeth, with sundries; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, for Newcastle, in ballast; Echo, 22, Hodgkinson, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Currency Boy, 41, M'Neil, for Newcastle, in ballast.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Waterloo, on Friday evening at six; and by the Mountstuart Elphinstone, on Monday evening, at six.

For Madras and Calcutta,—By the Royal Saxon, this evening, at six.

For Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.—By the Susan, this day, at eleven A.M.

The Harmony, for San Francisco, was taken in tow last night at eleven o'clock by one of the steamers belonging to the Hunter River Company, and it was expected that she would proceed on her voyage forthwith.

The invalid soldiers will embark in the Mountstuart Elphinstone on Monday next, and she will positively sail the following morning. The Waterloo will have completed repairs today, and is expected to sail on Saturday morning.

Commander Shadwell, formerly first lieutenant of H.M.S. Fly, surveying on this station, had been appointed to the command of the steamer sloop Hecate, ordered for particular service.

The schooner Union, which arrived yesterday from California, has brought back some persons, as will be seen by the list of passengers, who emigrated from Sydney. It is said that some have done well, and that the quantity of gold dust on board her amounts to 200lbs. in weight, including that belonging to the captain and passengers—this would amount to upwards of £8000 sterling. The rainy season was setting in, and the lack of habitations was being severely felt; provisions were becoming scarce, and the sickness chiefly prevalent was dysentry of a violent nature; but cholera had not made its appearance. The brig Spec, from Sydney the 27th July, arrived at San Francisco the 14th November; the Osprey, of Hobart Town, arrived there from New Zealand on the 9th November, 59 days out, and the barque Spartan, from Launceston, on 1st November; the William Melville was advertised to leave there for Hobart Town, via the Sandwich Islands, the 16th November; the schooners Munford, John Bull, and Vansittart, from Hobart Town, and the Joseph Albino, from Adelaide, had all arrived prior to the sailing of the Union. The Volunteer, from Sydney, had discharged her cargo at Monterey, which sold to great advantage. The brig Margaret, from Sydney, and Thomas Lord, from Auckland, had touched at the Sandwich Islands, and proceeded on to San Francisco. The barque Maria, hence 12th October, arrived at Honolulu on the 17th December, and the barque Courrier de Tahiti, from Sydney via Tahiti, on the 19th; the Harriet Nathan arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco on the 11th November, and sailed the day after for Tahiti and Hobart Town. The barques Crushna and H. Harbeck, were both laid on at Honolulu for Sydney, to sail in a few days. The schooner Star of China had arrived safely at San Francisco, with *all* her passengers well.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even.
7	THURSDAY	5 18	6 42	2 47	3 23

Moon—new, 34·4 P.M., February 12.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, February 7,

Will be presented the Opera, entitled the BOHEMIAN GIRL. Count Arnheim, Mr. Rogers; Florestein, Mr. Hydes; Thaddeus, Mr. J. Howson; Devilshoof, Mr. F. Howson; Arline, Mrs. Guerin; Queen of the Gipsies, Mrs. Gibbs; Buda, Mrs. Rogers. To conclude with (first time) a Farce entitled LITTLE SINS AND PRETTY SINNERS. Reuben Snuffler, Mr. Rogers; Harry Wilder, Mr. Hydes; Ruth, Mrs. Willis; Rachael, Madame Torning; Sarah, Madame Carandini; Tabitha, Mrs Gibbs.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

We call the particular attention of our readers to the correspondence relative to a proposal to send out a number of educated females to the colonies. We presume this correspondence has been sent to this colony, although not yet made public. Upon a cursory perusal of these documents the scheme appears to be a very dangerous one. No doubt a few highly educated intelligent ladies, competent to act as governesses, would obtain employment, but the demand for this class is very small, while with governesses of a less degree of education the colony is swarming. An advertisement for a lady competent to teach English and French would have twenty answers in the course of a day. Persons without capital who come to a colony must be able to labour with their hands, or they will almost certainly be sorely disappointed. We observe that reference is made to the colonial clergy; we are confident that all of them residing in Sydney could give instances of the most bitter distress among the class that it is proposed to send out. The subject we suppose will be referred to a committee of the Legislative Council, and when it is officially brought forward we may refer to it again.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have Cape papers to the 24th November. The convict ship Neptune was still in Simon's Bay, and no further communication had been received from England. The opposition of the people to the landing of the convicts continued unabated, and the following resolution shows that the Anti-convict association was extremely vigilant.

That this meeting, having observed in the *Eastern Province Herald*, that a Notice had appeared in the *Government Gazette* of Madras, calling for Tenders to convey convicts from that Presidency to the Cape of Good Hope; desires to impress upon the agents and captains of vessels, entering into such engagements, that should any such vessels arrive in any of the ports of this colony with such convicts, it is the opinion of the meeting that they will not and ought not to be supplied with provisions and other necessaries, should the said convicts be landed or received by the Government, and that any one doing so will be considered as having violated the pledge.

CALIFORNIA.

We are in possession of Californian newspapers to the 8th November, but are unable to obtain from them any information likely to be interesting to our readers. They are filled with articles and announcements preliminary to the election of representatives in the American Congress, and the adoption of a constitution, which were about to take place.

The winter was just setting in, and much alarm was felt for the health of the thousands of people who would be exposed to its severity from the want of houses.

We give in another column a few extracts, and we subjoin a letter we have received from a correspondent, and which quite agrees with our previous intelligence.

San Francisco, November 10, 1849.

From the number of people that arrive here from the Australian colonies an indifferent person might suppose that you are a nation of madmen. Surely, the good people of Sydney must know before this that gold is not picked up in the streets, or do they rush down here without making any inquiry as to what becomes of those who have preceded them? After a residence here of seven months I am led, from my own observation, to believe, that if any 100 Australians who may leave the colonies in health were correctly accounted for at the end of a year, it would be found that about twenty have died, thirty have been so injured in their constitutions that their recovery is hopeless, twenty will have disappeared altogether and cannot be accounted for, ten will be about as well off as when they left Sydney, and ten may have made money—and if anything, I think this rather too favourable a view of the case.

Now, the much-vaunted climate of California I fancy is nearly all humbug; and now that the winter is set in, I find it more changeable than the worst part of England in the worst season of the year—add to this the fact, that the people are badly clad, badly fed, and badly housed, and you need not wonder at the mortality.

Enormities of every imaginable kind are committed, and in all probability will increase as the season advances, and I have little doubt but many more are committed than are ever heard of. The thirst for gold has swallowed up every other feeling, and man will see his fellow-man perish for want of a little assistance rather than give that assistance, unless he can be well paid for it.

Since the commencement of the rains all the necessaries of life have advanced in price: bread is now retailing in San Francisco at 50 cents a pound loaf; beef, 20 cents per lb.; potatoes, 30 cents per lb.; and other things in proportion.

A vast number of ships are dismantled, and have given up all thoughts of ever leaving here again, although it is by no means so difficult to get away now as it was a few months ago, for great numbers of people are leaving here daily; some few of course with money, but by far the greater portion as they arrived.

Upon the whole, I am of opinion, that California will be a curse to the whole world for some time to come; for of the vast numbers that come here from all parts, but few that return will leave without being more or less brutalized by their sojourn.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen and Mr. Justice Therry.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the certificates granted to the following persons be confirmed, viz.:—William Wilmington, John Williams, and Frederick Christian Luther.—Granted.

The Chief Commissioner reported that he had refused Alfred George Mornington Ravenscroft his certificate, and had held him to bail to appear on next Wednesday.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the plans of distribution filed in the following estates be confirmed, viz.:—In the estate of John Solomon, showing a first dividend of 8d. in the pound; in the estate of Charles Tompson, of Clydesdale, showing a dividend of 2s. 9½d. in the pound; in the estate of George Smith Hall, junior, showing a dividend of 5s. in the pound; and in the estate of Luke Milward, showing a first dividend of 3s. 7½d. in the pound.—Granted.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS HOVENDEN.

The Chief Commissioner was about to move the confirmation of the plan of distribution filed in this estate, showing a first dividend of 2s. in the pound, when

Mr. Broadhurst, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the official assignee of the estate to show cause why the plan filed should not be amended. By the affidavit read, it appeared that certain items were charged against the estate, such as for the hire of steamers, &c., which were engaged and so charged without the sanction or consent of the creditors. The plan contained other charges equally objectionable.

Rule granted, and made returnable next Wednesday.

IN THE ESTATE OF E. C. BEVERLEY.

Mr. Broadhurst moved that the above estate be released from sequestration, upon an affidavit stating that three-fourths of the creditors (in number and value) at the second meeting had consented to receive payment of their debts in full by instalments.—Granted.

NEWTON AND ANOTHER v. PATRICK PHILIPS.

Mr. Broadhurst moved that the estate of the defendant be adjudged sequestrated, no notice of intention to dispute the facts set forth in the petition having been filed, and no one appearing to show cause.

Ordered accordingly.

SAMUEL AND ANOTHER v. MARTIN GILL.

Mr Dowling moved, that the estate of the defendant be adjudged sequestrated, no notice of intention to dispute the facts set forth in the petition having been filed, and no one appearing to show cause.

Ordered accordingly.

Police Office.—The Police Court was opened yesterday, by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, who in a few minutes afterwards was joined by Councillor Josephson and Mr. Holden, two of the gentlemen summoned for the day. Councillor Flood and Mr. O'Neil Brenan, also took part in the business of the day. The roster for this day (Thursday) contains the names of Mr. Smart, Mr. Sillitoe, and Alderman Thurlow.

Tenement Act.—Several hours were occupied yesterday in hearing a case under the Tenement Act; by which Mr. J. Henderson sought to recover possession of a tenement situated at the corner of King-street and Castlereagh-street, which was held by one Henry Vaughan. Mr. Nichols and Mr. P. Long appeared for the complainant and Mr. Redman for the defence. Their Worships decided in favour of the applicant, and execution was directed to issue to give Mr. Henderson possession on Saturday next.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Carney and Joseph Redman, a special meeting was held for the proof of claims, as follow:—Mary Redman, £226; James Chambers, £62 12s.; Margaret Spears, £52 7s.; and Thomas Waterhouse, £9.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of George Ray, an adjourned single meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Thomas Kirkman, a third meeting, at 11.

In the estates of James Coops, John Solomon, Henry Kesterton, Ibbott Brooke Martin, Henry Murray, Peter Klees, and Leslie Duguid, certificate meetings, at noon.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of George Morrow, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of William Wield Armstrong, a second meeting, at 11.

In the estate of James Howard, a single meeting, at half-past 11.

In the estate of John Dingwall, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.

WOOL SALES.

Sale of 352 bales wool by T. Southey and Son, on the 8th October:—

Ex Pestonjee Bomanjee.—OS in diamond O Botts over, 7 at 14½d., 44 at 14d., 37 at 13½d., 20 at 13d., 5 at 12½d.; JSJ, 29 at 13½d., 16 at 13d., 1 at 12½d., 1 at 10½d.; B, 21 at 13d., 48 at 12½d., 3 at 12d.; Botts over JS in diamond, 2 at 14½d., 9 at 13½d., 20 at 13d.; AJ, 6 at 15d., 3 at 14½d., 4 at 13½d.; JC, 8 at 12½d., 4 at 12d., 1 at 11d.; EA, 12 at 13d.; WW, 2 at 14d., 2 at 13½d.; M, 11 at 13½d., 7 at 12½d.; Botts over JW over AJ, 6 at 14½d., 7 at 14d., 6 at 13d., 2 at 12½d.

Ex Thomas Fielden.—Botts over OS in diamond O, 2 at 13½d., 4 at 11d.

The following marks advertised to be sold on the 8th October, by Southey and Son, were destroyed by fire at Gooch and Cousen's warehouse, 65, London Wall

Ex James Turcan.—G in oblong, 14 bales.

Ex Pestonjee Bomanjee.—JWG over MAN, 48 bales; LW, 16 bales; LW over DP, 25 bales; LW over BKM, 17 bales; LW over G, 13 bales; WOR in diamond, 60 bales; GS, 10 bales; TCS, 2 bales; JBR, 6 bales; BS, 4 bales; C over TP over N, 40 bales; RBA, 30 bales; Walcha, 15 bales; Walcha over C, 7 bales; PT, 21 bales; SSP, 10 bales; JS over T, 9 bales: in all, 347 bales, destroyed by fire.

Sale of 523 bales, by Marsh and Edenborough, on the 9th October:—

Ex John Calvin.—A, 2 at 13d., 4 at 12½d., 1 at 12d., 3 at 11½d., 5 at 10d., 1 at 9½d., 1 at 8d.; FF, 6 at 12d., 5 at 11d., 3 at 10d.; M in bell, 2 at 15d.; M'D, 9 at 15½d., 2 at 15d., 1 at 14½d.; 6 at 13d., 1 at 12d.; TB over N in diamond, 6 at 18d., 1 at 16½d., 12 at 15½d., 1 at 13½d; KL in diamond over PL in diamond, 5 at 16d., 1 at 15d., 1 at 14½d.; JG & Co over P, 19 bales withdrawn, 7 at 12½d.; JG & Co., 5 at 13d., 5 at 12d., 14 at 11½d., 3 at 9d., 51 bales withdrawn; LL, 1 at 16d; T&H in circle, 30 at 12½d., 1 at 12d., 4 at 10½d., 1 at 9½d.; WCW, 10 at 12d., 1 at 7d.

Ex Pestonjee Bomanjee.—JG & Co. over H, 5 at 14½d., 9 at 14d., 12 at 13½d., 3 at 12½d.; MT over diamond, 6 at 19d., 11 at 18½d., 11 at 17d., 6 at 16½d., 6 at 16d.

Ex Penyard Park.—GC, 5 at 16d., 5 at 15½d., 11 at 15d., 6 at 14½d., 1 at 12½d., 7 at 12d.; JHB conjoined, 4 at 16d., 1 at 15½d.; W&E over O, 2 at 18d., 4 at 17½d., 4 at 17d., 3 at 16½d., 2 at 10d.; MB, 4 at 16d., 4 at 15½d.; ArB, 6 at 16d.; W, 3 at 17d., 1 at 6½d.

Ex Colombus—WO, 6 at 13½d., 2 at 13d.; JW, 4 at 13d., 6 at 12d., 1 at 11d.

Ex James Turcan.—FM, 4 at 13d, 21 at 12½d, 6 at 12d;. JFM, 4 at 8½d.; Gino over FG, 1 at 11d.

Sale of 1421 bales by J. T. Simes and Co., on the 0th October.

Ex Penyard Park—LN, 15 at 14d., 72 at 13½d., 15 at 13d., 1 at 11d.; N, 2 at 10½d.; WBy, 11 at 13½d, 33 at 13d., 3 at 12½d, 1 at 8½d.; By. 6 at 13½d., 4 at 13d., 1 at 12½d; JH over F over NSW, 18 at 14½d., 23 at 14d., 5 at 9½d.; Forlaw, 3 at 14½d., 1 at 13½d.; SS in square, 12 at 15d., 3 at 14½d., 1 at 11½d.; XE, in diamond, 13 at 22½d., 7 at 21½d., 5 at 21d., 2 at 20½d.; C in square over F, 7 at 18d., 9 at 17d., 1 at 14½d.; WHS, 1 at 19½d., 4 at 18d., 6 at 15½d., 3 at 15d., 1 at 12½d.; ECA, 6 at 17d., 6 at 16½d.; RMP conjoined, 44 at 13d, 11 at 12½d., 11 at 12d., 2 at 10d.; AFM, 3 at 16d.; CBN, 2 at 16d., 4 at 15½d.; LMcA, 4 at 16d., 12 at 15½d., 22 at 15d., 6 at 14½d., 6 at 12d., 10 at 11½d.; JN conjoined over H, 15 at 12d.; CF, 7 at 13½d.; JP&P, 4 at 14½d.; R&B, 7 at 14d., 3 at 13½d.; TUENA, 5 at 14½d., 4 at 14d., 13 at 13½d., 24 at 13d., 7 at 12½d.; MB, 6 at 15d.; SB, 1 at 16d., 1 at 10½d.; FOX, 4 at 13½d.; JRS, 4 at 13½d.; 5 at 13d., 7 at 12½d.; JD in diamond, 7 at 15d.; D in circle, 5 at 15½d., 4 at 14½d.; WL Jr, 11 at 18½d., 2 at 11½d.; P under WL Jr, 1 at 13½d, 12 at 13d., 1 at 12d., 2 at 11d., 3 at 10½d.; L, 7 at 12½d.

Ex John Calvin—GN, 4 at 16d., 16 at 15½d., 4 at 15d., 2 at 14d., 3 at 12½d., 1 at 11d.; DFM, 5 at 13½d., 6 at 13d., 4 at 12½d., 7 at 11½d.; D, 4 at 12d., 2 at 11½d., 1 at 11d.; Y over T in diamond, 13 at 16d., 20 at 15½d, 16 at 15d., 5 at 14d., 7 at 13½d.; MO in diamond, 5 at 15½d., 4 at 14½d., 11 at 14d., 1 at 13½d.; MK in oblong, 3 at 13½d., 18 at 13d., 5 at 12d., 2 at 9d.; S over HN, 5 at 13d., RJR, 5 at 4d.; SW over RJ, 2 at 14d.; SUG, 4 at 9d.; DXN in diamond, 20 at 14½d., 2 at 13d., 2 at 10d.; JES, 1 at 14d.; HDN in oblong, 4 at 12½d., 2 at 11d.; TCK, 4 at 14d., 2 at 11½d.; EFE, 7 at 12d.,; Cax over RYDER, over VR, 4 at 21d., 6 at 19d., 3 at 18d., 1 at 17½d., 6 at 16d., 5 at 15½d., 10 at 15d., 1 at 14½d., 4 at 14d., 1 at 13½d., 1 at 13d., 3 at 12½d., 1 at 12d.; GMD, 4 at 16d.; 27 at 15½d., 5 at 15d., 4 at 13d; S over M, 6 at 13½d, 10 at 13d., 1 at 12d.; S over GOW, 9 at 13½d., 4 at 13d., 3 at 11½d.; S over WR, 4 at 12½d, 1 at 11½d.; S over TW in diamond, 4 at 13½d., 6 at 13d, 1 at 12½d.; WRW, 3 at 14d; g | B, 3 at 14d., 1 at 11d.; Bell brand, 5 at 16½d., 21 at 15½d., 12 at 15d., 7 at 14d., 7 at 13d.; BW, 16 at 15d., 12 at 14½d., 2 at 13½d., 1 at 8d.; WLP over M, 11 at 15½d., 9 at 15d, 3 at 14½d., 6 at 13½d.; HL, 5 at 17d., 4 at 15½d., 1 at 13½d.; JF over G, 2 at 16½d., 4 at 15½d., 5 at 15d., 4 at 14½d., 6 at 14d., 33 at 13½d., 9 at 12½d., 9 at 11½d.

Ex James Turcan.—HS, 6 at 15d.; Botts over T and Co. over WR, 4 at 19d., 13 at 18½d., 19 at 17d., 4 at 14½d.; J and A over C, 5 at 14½d., 8 at 14d.; Neimer, 15 at 14d., 1 at 10d.; W in diamond over Boyd, 11 at 14½d, 6 at 14d., 19 at 13d., 1 at 12d., 1 at 9½d.; AW and Co. over W, 1 at 14½d., 1 at 12d., AW and Co. over N, 13 at 14d., 10 at 13½d; W in diamond, 6 at 13d., 3 at 12½d., 1 at 10½d.; OW and Co., over N, 10 at 14½d., 12 at 14d., 2 at 13½d., 1 at 9½d.; A'W and Co. over W, 5 at 13d., 2 12½d.; FF in diamond, 12 at 14d, 7 at 13½d.; KGE, 5 at 14d., 3 at 13d., 1 at 12d.; Glenmorrison, 10 at 13½d.; C in triangle, 1 at 14½d., 3 at 14d. 1 at 10d.; C⊃, 1 at 13d.

Sale of 225 bales wool, by T. Southey and Son, on the 11th October:—

Ex James Turcan—gR, 4 at 17d., 14 at 16d., 21 at 15½d., 15 at 15d., 5 at 14½d., 3 at 14d., 1 at 13½d., 7 at 12d.; C within double triangle, 19 at 15d., 5 at 14½d., 2 at 12½d.; WT, 7 at 15½d., 9 at 15d., 5 at 14½d., 4 at 14d., 2 at 12½d., 2 at 11d., 1 at 10½d., 2 at 10d.; X in oblong L under, 8 at 13½d., 1 at 9½d.; DR, 10 at 13½d., 7 at 13d., 1 at 12½d., 1 at 9d.; B in diamond, 9 at 13½d., 1 at 12½d., 1 at 9d.; T, 9 at 12d., 1 at 9d.; W in diamond, 10 at 13d, 14 at 12½d., 2 at 10½d., 1 at 9d.; JR in diamond, 6 at 15½d., 5 at 14½d., 1 at 13d., 2 at 10½d.; WB, 4 at 14½d., 1 at 13d., 1 at 11d.

Sale of 188 bales by J. T. Simes and Co., on the 12th October:—

Ex Pestonjee Bomanjee—Boyd, 7 at 14½d., 36 at 14d., 18 at 13½d., 5 at 13d., 5 at 11d.; WSB over Gampe, 26 at 14½d., 3 at 12½d.; AWCo. over G, 9 at 14d., 2 at 13½d, 1 at 13d., 1 at 11½d.; AWCo. over S, 1 at 15d., 2 at 13½d., 4 at 9½d.; AW&Co. over G, 5 at 15d., 5 at 14½d., 7 at 14d., 3 at 13½d., 3 at 11½d., 1 at 7½d.; AWCo. over C, 2 at 15d., 12 at 14½d., 9 at 14d., 6 at 13½d., 1 at 10½d.; E over JR conjoined over CC, 4 18d., 5 at 17d., 4 at 15½d., 1 at 10d.

Sale of 274 bales by J. T. Simes and Co., on the 13th October:—

Ex Columbus—Cax over RYDER, 6 at 17½d., 3 at 17d., 8 at 16½d., 10 at 16d., 5 at 15½d., 12 at 15d., 3 at 14d., 5 at 12½d., 1 at 11½d.; Cax over CHB over UR conjoined, 6 at 16½d., 3 at 15½d., 6 at 15d., 5 at 14½d., 2 at 14d., 4 at 10d; WB over UR conjoined, 3 at 14d.; CHB, 1 at 11½d., 1 at 10d.; CLF, 7 at 15½d., 7 at 14½d., 1 at 12½d.

Ex Thomas Fielden—Cax over RYDER over UR conjoined, 3 at 17d., 5 at 16½d., 4 at 15½d., 4 at 14½d., 10 at 14d, 8 at 13½d, 3 at 12½d.

Ex Isabella Hercus.—ALX in oblong, 6 at 13d., 1 at 10d.

Ex Penyard Park—Tumut, 22 at 14½d., 9 at 14d., 6 at 13½d., 2 at 9½d.; COX, 6 at 13d., 2 at 17½d., 1 at 11d., 2 at 8½d., SUG, 7 at 15½d., 9 at 15d., 3 at 14d, 1 at 13½d., 1 at 9½d.

Ex John Calvin—MO in diamond, 8 at 14d., 3 at 13½d.; M'K, 14 at 14d., 7 at 13½d.; RJR, 5 at 14d.; SUG, 4 at 8½d.; DXN in diamond, 15 at 14½d., 5 at 14d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Hats, and damaged Moleskins.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At the Domain end of the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Water Casks, &c., ex Blonde.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware and Glassware, Lamps, Chandaliers, Hall Lamps, Candalabras, Waiters, &c.

Messrs. Mort and Brown.—At their Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Woolbagging; at their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Phaeton.

Mr. H. A. Graves.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tea, Tobacco, Baker's Cart, Ladders, Dry Colours, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

Mr. S. Salamon.—At his Rooms, Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Chimney Glasses, Toys, Hardware, Wearing Apparel, Sundries, &c.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Guns, Pistols, Surgical Instruments, Saddles, Watches, Jewellery, Accordion, &c.

Army.—40th Foot: Frederick Clinton Herman Stuart Baddeley, to be Ensign, without purchase. Mr. Baddeley is a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Baddeley, R.E.

The Weather.—The rains of last week have extended over the country in the vicinity of the Hawkesbury and Brisbane Water, and in all probability therefore have gone much further north, so that they will be likely to effect much good. All the bush fires in that neighbourhood have been completely extinguished, and the grass is beginning to spring up luxuriantly in most of the places where the fire raged.

Dog Stealing.—A man named William O'Brien, was yesterday brought before the Police Bench, charged with stealing a dog, the property of Mr. Henry Barnett, of Macquarie-place, publican. It appeared from the evidence of police constable Brigden, that as he was on duty in Pitt-street, between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, he found the prisoner offering for sale a very fine Newfoundland dog, for 20s.; doubting his right to sell the animal, Brigden interrogated him on the subject, when he said the dog was his own, that he had reared it; Brigden said, if so the dog would follow him without the handkerchief by which he (O'Brien) was leading him, and desired that he would do so. No sooner was the dog released than off he started at full speed, followed by Brigden, until he reached Mr. Barnett's residence. Mr. Barnett claiming the dog. Brigden went in quest of O'Brien, and took him into custody for stealing. The Bench sentenced O'Brien to pay the sum of 20s. as the value of the dog, with 20s. penalty: in default of payment to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the period of one calendar month.

Street Robbery.—As Samuel Harwood, residing in Kent-street, was returning home from the South Head Road, about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, he was stopped by a soldier near Lyons'-terrace, who knocked him down, when a woman in the soldier's company searched his pockets and abstracted from one of them 2s. 6d. in money.

Obscene Language in the Public Streets.—Several persons were yesterday brought before the Police Bench for using obscene language in the public streets of the city. A man named John Ryan was sentenced for this offence to pay a fine of £5, or in default of immediate payment to be imprisoned for fourteen days, with an intimation from his Worship the Mayor, that in the event of a second conviction before him for this offence, he would double the term of imprisonment. Mary London, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of 20s. or be imprisoned for fourteen days. The other charges were dismissed in consequence of the non-appearance of the parties who had preferred the charges. The Mayor intimated from the bench that he would use his endeavours to put a stop to the intolerable nuisance by which the ears of respectable persons were every day assailed, and would in every case of conviction before him inflict as heavy punishment as the offences may appear to merit.

Mr. Lyons reminds the public, that he sells, this day, at the Domain end of the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock precisely, surplus stores, water casks, &c., ex Blonde.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to direct attention to John G. Cohen's extensive sale of glassware, earthenware, lamps and China, this day, at rooms, without any reserve. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. Terms liberal.—*Communicated.*

EMIGRATION OF EDUCATED FEMALES.

(From the South Australian Government Gazette.)

Downing-street, 21st August, 1849.

Sir,—I herewith transmit to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Hyde Clarke, accompanied by a prospectus of a Society for promoting and assisting the emigration of the widows and orphan daughters of gentlemen, who may be left in destitute circumstances.

I also annex the copy of a report which, by my desire, the Land and Emigration Commissioners have furnished on the subject; and I have to request, that in order to enable me to form a correct judgment concerning the expediency of encouraging the proposed scheme, you will report to me your opinion on the subject; in forming which, you may possibly be aided by the suggestions which you will find in the accompanying report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Grey.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. E. F. Young, &c., &c., &c.

P.S. Since this despatch was written, I have received a further letter from Mr. Clarke, containing some additional remarks in elucidation of his project; a copy of that letter is now annexed.

42, Basinghall-street, 23rd June, 1849.

Sir,—I beg to lay before you the accompanying prospectus of a charitable fund, likely to be of great service to the Colonies. You will see that it is in a preliminary and infant state, and my object in sending it to you is, simply to know whether the Colonial Office entertains any objection to it; and whether, on its establishment, it may hope to be favoured with their kind consideration and co-operation. Money, of course, they cannot give.

It is my intention to ask the influence of the Bishop of Winchester, with his brother the Lord Primate, that the patronage of the Ecclesiastical Authorities may be given to the institution, so that young ladies proceeding to the colonies may be recommended to and placed under the superintendence of the Colonial Prelates.

It is almost presumptuous for me to suggest to you how great is the want of a higher class of female society in the colonies, and how much the moral tone of society is lowered by this cause alone. The cause of education immediately suffers from the absence of well-educated and intelligent ladies. At Port Phillip, just now, as much as £40 a-year is paid to young women who are barely able to teach reading and writing.

To have had the greater influence with yourself and Earl Grey, I ought perhaps, to have waited till the institution is more advanced or have requested some influential friend to communicate with you; but as the subject is of some interest to the colonial interests and to merchants here, I am most desirous, at the earliest possible period, to put you in possession of the proposition, and to receive, if possible, some assurance that our endeavours will not be coldly looked upon.

I am, &c.,

Hyde Clarke.

Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P., &c.

National Benevolent Emigration Fund, for Widows and Orphan Daughters of Gentlemen, Clergymen, Professional Men, Officers, Bankers, and Merchants.

The want of employment so severely felt by young men, is still more serious in its pressure on the educated members of the other sex, and nothing can be more afflicting than the position of ladies, deprived of the fostering care of a father or a husband. Thousands are subjected to the most heart-rending suffering and privation on the death of those most dear to them, and who vainly strive for support as governesses, or otherwise, by the exercise of the accomplishments acquired in happier times, and there is no hope of any effective extension of employment for ladies in this country.

It is almost vain to seek for employment here, but there is a wide field elsewhere. Our colonies most urgently require the influence and exertions of ladies of the educated classes; the tone of colonial society is lowered, the prospects of the rising generation are checked from the absence of such influence. Many ladies would be most happy to avail themselves of the advantages offered by our thriving colonies, but they are debarred by want of means, and want of friends, protectors, and advisers, to aid them in undertaking voyages to distant and strange lands.

The colonial press are urgent in their demands for such a system of immigration as may preserve the equilibrium of society, and are earnest in their assurances of welcome to ladies who may seek to establish themselves. Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, the Red River, Vancouver's Island, many of our healthy West Indian possessions, the Falklands, the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, Sydney, Moreton Bay, Portland Bay, Port Phillip, South Australia, King George's Sound, Western Australia, and New Zealand, all present opportunities for establishment.

Many cases will at once present themselves, in which those pining in want here might be advantageously provided for in the colonies. A clergyman, or professional man, leaves a widow and two or three daughters with no other endowment than their talents and education, and absolutely destitute of the means of changing their place of residence. A young lady engaged in tuition, finds herself after sickness deprived of employment, and forced to struggle against the competition of an over stocked profession. A family, brought up in competency, by some sudden stroke of misfortune, are deprived of their property, obliged to seek subsistence; their delicacy would rather find it among strangers than among neighbours. No service would be more gratefully received, and none more usefully applied, than to enable such persons to acquire independence by the temporary advance of funds requisite for emigration, and by the fostering care of benevolently disposed advisers.

It is to place the means of emigration within the reach of the widows and ophans of gentlemen, clergymen, professional men, officers in the army and navy, bankers, and merchants, that the Ladies National Benevolent Emigration Fund Society is founded. For the lower class of females, the Government supplies funds for emigration, but the higher classes are less favoured: and in no way can those favoured by fortune do more good than by subscribing for the benevolent purpose of relieving the less fortunate members of society, who so lately moved in their own circles, and enjoyed the privileges of wealth.

Candidates must belong to the classes designated, and must present testimonials from clergymen personally acquainted with them.

From time to time, as the funds admit, the governors and subscribers will, by vote, elect those candidates whom they may deem worthy of their support.

The candidates elected will be furnished with the means of emigrating to such English colony as they may choose, so that no favouritism may be exercised for any colony, or for any private or class interest.

The money advanced will not be as a gift, but as a loan, for which security must be given, and which must be repaid by yearly instalments. This will be the test of the healthy working of the plan, as the successful candidates will be able, on obtaining employment, to make good the expenses which they have incurred.

As the money advanced will be returned, the gross fund available will be increased, the benefits of the institution be extended to a greater number of deserving ladies, and the privileges of the subscribers will become more valuable. If the yearly subscriptions should be two thousand pounds, the fund available at the end of *five years will not be two thousand pounds, but ten* thousand pounds, and at the end of ten years will be twenty thousand pounds.

Subscribers of one guinea annually will have four votes at each election, and four votes for each additional guinea.

Subscribers of five guineas, in one sum, are life Governors, with four votes at each election.

Subscribers of ten guineas have ten votes at each election.

Subscribers of twenty guineas have twenty-five votes at each election.

The sum of three hundred pounds only is necessary to enable an election to be forthwith held.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 14th July, 1849.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., enclosing for our consideration a letter addressed to the Colonial Office, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, accompanied by the prospectus of a society for promoting and assisting the Emigration of the Widows and Orphan Daughters of gentlemen who may be left in destitute circumstances.

2. The prospectus points out the difficulty now experienced by ladies who may be left in distressed circumstances in procuring employment in this country, as governesses, and the demand which at the same time exists for the services of persons of this description in the colonies. To enable them thereafter to emigrate, it is proposed to raise a fund by private subscription, out of which advances may be made to such as shall from time to time be elected by the Governors and subscribers to the society, such advances to be repaid by the parties who receive them, after their arrival at their destination, by yearly instalments.

3. In obedience to Earl Grey's directions, we have the honour to report that the object contemplated by the proposed society is one which, under proper restrictions, appears to us well worthy of encouragement, and likely to benefit both the parties who may be sent out, and the colonies to which they may be sent. We recently had an interview with some gentlemen connected with the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, on a similar scheme, but confined to New South Wales, and we are led to believe that those gentlemen contemplated communicating further on the subject with the Colonial Office. The great difficulty which we felt in respect to the scheme submitted by those gentlemen, as well as to the present scheme, is the mode of affording adequate security and protection to the younger females who may be sent out.

4. There is very little doubt that in the Australian colonies the means of affording a home education to the younger, and especially the female members of a family, are very limited, as also are schools to which parents should be willing to entrust their daughters. In those colonies, therefore, there would be a great demand for governesses. Whether a similar demand exists in the British American colonies, we are not prepared to say. But, under any circumstances, it would not, we think, be desirable to encourage any considerable emigration of this class of persons, until communication has been had with the colonies, and it has been ascertained what number would be at once engaged in families of respectability.

5. The safest course, as it appears to us, would be to procure the appointment in the colonies of committees, of which some of the principal clergy and the immigration agent should be requested to become members, to receive and send home applications from parties anxious to obtain the services of governesses; that upon these committees should devolve the responsibility of ascertaining the respectability and good character of the applicant, and of rejecting those who might not be fit persons to be entrusted with the charge of a governess, and that when sent out the governess should be consigned in the first instance, to the care of the committee. It would of course be desirable that the governesses sent out should generally be not very young; and we have been informed, that it is among those of maturer age that there is the greatest desire and necessity for emigrating—the recent progress in education having, in a considerable degree, extruded them from employment.

6. Thus guarded, we can see no objection to the proposed scheme: and we may add, that the futility of all previous arrangements for obtaining the repayment of advances, would probably not exist in this instance. The smallness of the number who would be sent out, the superiority of their station and education, and their previous respectability and good character, would, as a general rule, be a security for their faithful performance of any engagements into which they might enter. We should not, therefore, doubt that this part of the scheme might be carried out; and we should of course be prepared to afford the Society, should it go on, any assistance in our power in giving effect to the benevolent objects which they have in view.

7. But under any circumstances, the co-operation of the local authorities is an indispensable preliminary; and we would, therefore, submit, that if the scheme should seem likely to be brought to bear, communications on the subject should, in the first instance, be addressed to the Governors of those colonies to which it is proposed to send this description of emigrants.

We have, &c.,

T. W. C. Murdoch,

C. Alex. Wood.

Herman Merivale, Esq., &c.

National Benevolent Emigration Fund,

42, Basinghall-street, 10th August, 1849.

My Lord,—In conformity with the letter addressed to me on the 27th ultimo, I beg leave to offer a few observations for the information of your Lordship and of the local authorities.

It is the desire of the patrons to send out to the colonies ladies who shall present every guarantee of religious and moral training, and who shall be members of the respectable and educated classes. In many cases, a widow and her daughters will be sent in one party, and thus the responsibility of the domestic circle and connexion be preserved.

The committee expect that some employment will be found by the candidates as governesses, daily governesses, nursery governesses, companions, and housekeepers; to married ladies—matrons of hospitals, schools, and public institutions. Candidates will be made fully aware that the career open to them is one of industry; and it is to be expected the ordinary household education in town or country will fit them to become useful members of society in the colonies in which they establish themselves.

The employment which will be obtained, will enable them wholly or in part to reimburse the expense of their voyage and outfit, and it is the intention of the committee strictly to enforce from the principals or sureties the reimbursement of the advances, for on this depends the amount of good which can be done with the common fund.

It is expected that many ladies will marry in the colonies, and that thus the sphere of employment will be opened for others.

The committee hope for the co-operation of the ecclesiastical and other authorities of the colonies, in rendering moral assistance and exercising due supervision for the families sent out; and as it will be left to the candidates to determine to what colony they will proceed, the preference will naturally be given to those which present the most satisfactory assurance of their respectable reception.

Thus a stimulus is offered to colonial exertion, and it is further to be observed, that any contribution from friends here, from colonists, or from the legislatures, may be applied as a special fund for sending candidates to one colony only, and such supervision of the Colonial Office as may be desired.

It is to be borne in mind, that the plan, which in its present shape has received the approval of our leading philanthropists, and will by them be steadily carried out, is restricted to the relief of widows and orphan daughters only, but will, if the operations prove satisfactory to its supporters, be extended to other classes. This makes it the more important the early operations should be properly organised and cordially supported; as, otherwise, a discouragement will be thrown on such undertakings, and the great results, which might otherwise be obtained, will never be realised. It will be apparent, that relatively small contributions from the English public will in a few years, by their aggregation, establish a fund of twenty thousand, or fifty thousand pounds; and thus produce a continual and permanent emigration on a large scale. It is, moreover, impossible to anticipate the ultimate results which may flow from the successful working of a measure of this kind; and the application of a similar principle to the land sales and other funds, and the extension of emigration as an independent and self-supporting measure may be very greatly influenced. At all events, the endeavour to do good can never be fruitless, and will most surely bring its own reward.

I have, &c.,

Hyde Clarke,

Honorary Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey, &c.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WATER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Having considered the observations made by yourselves and your correspondents, on the question of a supply of water, I make the following statements and suggestions towards the elucidation of that most interesting subject.

In the plans and hypotheses connected with the Artesian process, a reasonable degree of attention has not been given to the fact, that in attempts to procure this element from the bowels of the earth success depends upon the comparative levels of the unknown source of the water to be procured; and that of the locality where it is sought for. This consideration will lead to a true apprehension of the very problematical nature of such means; indeed, without actual experience of favourable circumstances in a given locality, there appears no room for reasoning, nor data for speculation—the process is literally working in the dark, both in an intellectual and a physical sense.

The same consideration, however, suggests the combination of two recommendations which you have made—namely, a tank, and borings from the bottom of the tank. The excavation must be in the form of a well or shaft; and, for reasons to be mentioned, the bottom of the well-tank must be two or three feet beneath the ebb tide in localities such as Sydney. A well-tank, six feet in diameter, and of the depth proposed, would repay the expense of making it in a short time; and if borings did not produce a plentiful supply, it is my experience that they would probably prove more or less useful in that way. From the bottom to high-water level the excavation should be lined in the usual manner; but above that space, material to retain must be used—puddled clay behind the bricks, or strong mortar, used as soon made, or Roman cement; and this construction, if water be not found below, may serve as a reservoir, to be supplied from above.

What remains to be mentioned in the latter view of these workings is an exemplification of the value of your recommendation, concerning the use of spouts.

Mr. S. (I wish, when he sees this, that he would describe more perfectly what I am attempting to describe) was obliged a few years ago to send a boat to a considerable distance for water, at an expense, I believe, exceeding £40 per annum. To avoid this outlay he affixed spouts to the eaves of his house, and made a tank at his kitchen door, about twelve feet square and seven feet deep; and from that time he has never been without abundance of water—indeed, he has generally a provision for twelve months.

The reason for proposing the depth specified in the dimensions of the well-tank, is the fact, that though *all the rivers run to the sea*, the sea does not invite this junction *absolutely*; on the contrary, because of the greater specific gravity of the salt water the union is refused in the first instance; and by this appointment of the Author of Nature, the rain which

— from Heaven distils—

* * * * *

Swells the earth with fruitful juice,
And all its tribes sustains.

Certain well-known facts explain this effect of the specific gravity of sea water. Where an inlet and fresh water meet, the latter is found on the surface of the marine element; and springs on or near the beach are available or not correspondingly with the tides. Perhaps the rule by which to regulate the depth of wells would be better expressed and obeyed, by making the level of the nearest natural pool or water-course the guide. I am supposing that there are no mineralogical or aqueous indications, it is only in situations where these are absent, that this simple rule is proposed, because copious infiltration cannot be reckoned on without regard to the nearest natural collection of water.

Boring has been much improved by the use of the forcing pump, by which the debris produced in that operation has been discharged from the bore without much hindrance to the work, and with great assistance to the labourers. The improvement is described in a paper prepared by Mon. Vignoles or Mons. Arago for the meeting of the British Association of Science, at Southampton, a few years ago, a publication of which in the *Herald* might be of consequence.

It has been most unfortunate for the colony at large, that Mr. Busby, the civil engineer engaged by the Imperial Government, and I believe the only civil engineer the colony ever possessed—has been living for many years in retirement, while his talents were wanted by the community. This gentleman also made improvements in the mechanism of the boring rod, which were acknowledged and rewarded by the Society of Arts and Sciences of London. And in regard to the means of improving the fountain swamp, as the supply for Sydney, those who know the successful operations of Mr. Busby in surface-sand may naturally entertain a doubt whether the works to be undertaken there are to be beneficial without such genius and experience as the engineer possesses whom I have mentioned. If a recommendation deserve consideration as coming from one having no such claim to consideration, I would suggest that no excavations be made in the swamp nor near it, not even a post hole, but that diggings should be confined to the central portion of the swamp, where depth may be encreased with safety and advantage.

A circumstance has been overlooked as the cause of drainage from the swamp, the cultivation of the land in the neighbourhood; viewed in this light the extending cultivation is an evil, and of so great importance that it is to be encountered only by the question, shall the Town Council purchase these lands and look for the interest money in rent for pasture? Here, however, Mr. Busby is wanted, if not too old to travel; his success in Ireland and Scotland became known to Sir John Sinclair, who addressed the most eminent engineers on the subject on the occasion of Mr. B.'s departure to this colony.

Some years ago certain districts in one of the older states of Republican America, had undergone a great change in surface and spring-water; the former had nearly disappeared, and the subjacent collections had increased so, that a hole of a few feet, made in erecting the appurtenances of a farmstead, generally discovered water. The explanation of this change was found in the agricultural improvements, by a series of inductions from collated reports and investigations. I believe this effect of the plough is generally known among well-informed farmers. I must repeat my regret that Mr. B. was allowed to go into seclusion—his experiments in grain, with the object of preventing weevil, &c., &c., discover the mind of a philosopher.

Yours, &c.,

G.

February, 1850.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I have not been anxious to interfere in the correspondence respecting Artesian wells; but I cannot resist pointing out what I consider a great blunder in W. T. G.'s letter in reply to your article.

W. T. G. instances Messrs. Aspinall and Brown's well. He says, the water rose after it had been bored 86 feet, and filled 75 feet that had been dug, within 36 feet of the surface; but that if it had been bored all through it would have flown (? flowed) over the surface, and an Artesian well would have been formed.

Perhaps so, if the laws of hydrostatics have been remodelled by W. T. G. But as, according to Newton and Archimedes, fluids yield to any pressure, *however small, in any direction*; and as, according to Bossut (*Hydronamique*) any particle of a fluid contained *in any vessel*, being at rest, and subjected to *the sole action of gravity*, is pressed upwards as well as downwards by the weight of the column perpendicularly over it; and as, according to Playfair, the equilibrium of any fluid is produced by the weight of the column *perpendicularly pressing upon it from the surface to the base*,—it is clear the water in the column, of which the digging forms one part and the bore another, is *at rest*, else, if there be the "gushing of water" alluded to, "it would have flowed in spite of the eight feet surface above it, over the lips of the well."

I do not know who W. T. G. may be; but this I know, that the writer of your leading article has stated the truth so far as my own enquiries enable me to declare; and I may add, that the portion of Messrs. Aspinall and Brown's well, which was dug, has no effect whatever upon the part bored, except in so much as is concerned in the space equal to the boring column below. The pressure upon the waters rising in the boring, is a column whose base is the diameter of the bore, and the altitude a line perpendicular to it from the surface of the water highest above it. The water, therefore, must if it rises no higher, be *in equilibrio*. If there is really such a pressure upwards as would make an Artesian well, W. T. G. would have "flown" away, had he looked into it, faster than the water.

The beds of clay and sandstone, mentioned in W. T. G.'s first letter, are parts of the coal formation of which he wrote, and I can assure him no well authenticated case has been yet recorded of any such voluminous flow of water as he requires to prove his assertion.

The tertiary deposits are those in which the experiments have succeeded in Europe: and the deposits he mentions as having been pierced on the Liverpool Plains are also tertiary. They do not exist over Sydney.

W. B. C.

St. Leonards, February 2.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Permit me, through the medium of your journal, to bring under notice the following circumstances:—While walking into town last evening from the Glebe, crossing the corner of Blackwattle Swamp, I passed from one to two hundred youths, engaged in the very Sunday-like amusement of leaping, boxing, wrestling, &c., and annoying and insulting every respectable person who unluckily happened to pass them. Surely this ought to be but a stop to. I saw several policemen strolling about Parramatta-street, who I am sure must have perceived the sport.

Trusting this may meet the eye of our Superintendent of Police, and that when found he will make a note of it, I beg to subscribe myself

Yours obediently,

X.

Sydney, February 4.

CALIFORNIA.

STRAWS FROM THE GOLD COAST.

(From the Polynesian.)

Arrival of Mail Steamer—Detention of Mails—Anxiety for Letters—Scene at the Post Office—New Speculations—Complaints of Passengers in the Pacific Steamers—French Interference—New Steamers—Lumber-Building—Rain—Wind—Rail Road through the Sierra Nevada—Death of Captain Warner.

San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1849.

Dear Polynesian,—You know the stir an arrival from "the States" used to produce (and perhaps does still) at Honolulu, after a months dearth of news—but that stir was nothing to the excitement produced here by the arrival (October 31st) of the steamer Panama, with the immense aggregate mail of the last three months. Till this arrival, no regular mail has reached us since that of June. Steamer after steamer came—expectation was on tiptoe—but the announcement of "no mail" threw a shade of disappointment and indignation over the features of the tantalized multitude. The excitement among our great community of absent husbands, brothers, friends, countrymen and lovers, was waxing to a feverish height, nor was the fever abated by the appearance of the Unicorn on the morning of the 31st, which steamer was reported to have on board the back mails, for she too had "no mail." As a vent for public indignation, mass meetings were called for the evening to take the subject in hand. But the opportune arrival of the Panama towards evening, the actual ordering of four heavy waggons to convey the large mail to the Post Office, quieted the excitement. Two days and two nights were consumed by the whole busy corps of Post Office clerks in getting the letters alone ready for delivery. Saturday morning the anxiety of our citizens to hear from loved home, or from business associates, was manifested by the denseness of the crowd at the office. Each man must await his turn to inquire, and long lines of several hundred people were formed, stretching away from each orifice of delivery many rods down the street. The long columns moved up like the hour hand of a clock. Nearly half a day was required for the rear of the procession to reach the window. Each new comer took his place at the foot of the line, but positions farther up were often purchased by anxious expectants who could not afford time to await their turns, for a bonus of from two to ten dollars—the seller of the chance taking his place at the foot of the line.

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This scene at our Post Office clearly convinces one that really there is no mail in the wide world so important as that from the Atlantic States to California—none at the reception of which so many anxious hearts beat and such depths of feeling are stirred—and none, perhaps,—or but few—on which depends business transactions involving so large an amount of value in dollars and cents.

Why these mails have been delayed so long at the isthmus is not satisfactorily explained.—There is gross culpability somewhere, but whether on the part of the mail contractors or of our Government does not clearly appear.

The passengers of the Panama express in the strongest terms their disapprobation with the treatment and accommodations they received on board, and the impression seems to be general that the proprietors of the line of steamers by no means do what they might or ought for the comfort of those who pay them roundly for their services.

The latest news from the East is September 16th, which you will gather from your files. Sympathy for the defeated Hungarians seems to be deep and general, and indignation at the conduct of the French towards Italy equally deep and general. And this latter sentiment will scarcely be softened by the news of the recent French outrage at your islands. We may anticipate for the Hawaiian embassy, which left in the steamer of the 1st, a favourable hearing and cordial sympathy.

There are now three steamers in port recently from Panama,—the Senator, to run on the Sacramento, and Unicorn, a fresh boat on the Pacific line, and the Panama, of the same line. The latter will leave on the 14th, and it is expected that hereafter the trips of these boats will be semi-monthly.

The amount of houses and lumber to arrive from the East is enormous, but doubless an enormous quantity will be needed to build up all our "homes" in a "day." There is no abatement, but rather an increase in the general hurry of building as winter approaches. Three or four days ago another rain commenced, damaging immense quantities of goods exposed in the streets, and it still continues falling, producing mud and mire in our thronged and unpaved thoroughfares equal to anything imagination can picture. A sample of wind came also on Friday night, illustrating what is to be anticipated for the shipping in port before winter is over, unless it be removed or better secured. The steamer Senator dragged anchor several miles, and lost an iron boat. Several ships also became restive, and ran foul of each other, doing more or less damage, but nothing to the havoc which would follow a regular norther.

A party sent our in July by Government, to survey a railroad route from the head waters of the Sacramento through the Sierra Nevado into the Great Basin, has returned, reporting the route to be entirely feasible, but Captain Warner, of the topographical engineers, an excellent officer, who commanded the party, did not return, having been killed, with two of his men, by the Indians. There is now little doubt of the practicability of a railroad across the continent, if it can be protected from hostile Indian tribes. But until these tribes shall become extinct it is to be feared their savage treachery and malevolence will present an insuperable difficulty.

PANORAMA.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—Benjamin Reed, a young man from Booth Bay (Me.) who came to this country in the bark Elvira, from Boston, lately returned from Yuba river sick. He remained a few days on board the Elvira, where every effort was made to make him comfortable, but being weak in body and mind, be left his friends, and went on board the barque Isabel, where he was heard to say he would drown himself, and immediately after jumped into the river. He came up and caught hold of a boat, when two gentlemen rushed into the water to save him, but he pushed off and sunk. His body was recovered a mile and a half below Sutter, and interred, after an inquest by a coroner's jury.—*Placer Times, October 27.*

FASHIONABLE INDICATIONS.—We shall soon have need of tailors, dressmakers, and milliners in our good city. Young gentlemen are "coming out" with their stand up collars, spring gaiter pantaloons, and extensive displays of broadcloth, while the few ladies we have in town are not behind in the spreading of silks and satins. We shall soon have an "upper ten thousand" and an Opera House, but in the meantime we would advise young gentlemen not to swell too much for fear of a collapse or explosion. The over-dressed man is looked upon as either a fop or a fool, and is probably both.—*Ib.*

THE PLACER.—We have heard many stories of great luck in certain sections of the Placer within the past week or two; but scarcely think them worthy of giving particulars. As near as we can get at it, miners are doing a fair business on most of the streams, and it is said that the dry diggings, in many parts of the mining region, will be found quite as profitable as last winter.—*Placer Times.*

SPELTER.—John Boy from Oahu was arrested on the 26th October, for attempting to sell a stocking full of spelter for gold dust. At first he endeavoured to convince the Alcalde that he had washed it himself, but could not give very precise information as to the location of so curious a mine. He then said he had worked several months for a man in the mines, and received the spelter as his share of the proceeds. The latter story was very probably correct—at any rate, the Judge not considering him very likely to deceive any one, allowed him to go upon paying costs.—*Alta California.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

WEST INDIA AND MEXICAN MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, October 20.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship Severn, Captain W. Vincent, arrived here this morning with the usual British and Foreign West India and Mexican mails, in charge of Lieutenant Brown, R.N., Admiralty agent.

During the greater part of the voyage from Bermuda the Severn experienced strong easterly winds, but for the last few days heavy gales from the southward. On the 16th inst. a deplorable accident happened on board, when Mr. James M. Bolton, midshipman, going aloft to assist in close-reefing the topsail, fell from the futtock rigging and was killed on the spot. Mr. Bolton, we understand, was one of the most correct and promising young men in the Company's service, and his loss is greatly regretted by every one on board.

The Severn brings on freight 1,030,785 dollars in silver, principally from the Mexican ports, on merchants' account, also 85,275 dollars for account of the Mexican dividends, and a small quantity of gold, total value of specie say about £225,000 sterling; also 929 serons cochineal, 23 serons jalap, 92 cases cigars, 164 bales tobacco, 31 live turtle, 17 barrels and 8 half-barrels arrowroot, and 50 packages sundries.

Our accounts from Jamaica by the Severn are to the 22nd ultimo, two days later than received by the Hibernia, via New York.

The House of Assembly had been occupied principally with routine business usual at the commencement of a session. Committees had been appointed to bring in various bills, among others the Import Duty Bill, which it was expected would have a clause attached appropriating a portion of the receipts for the support of the establishments necessary for the security of peace and order in the island, in case of a rupture with the Government on the subject of retrenchment; and a Retrenchment Bill—the latter was to be brought before the House for a second reading on the evening of the 21st of September. The mails were closed on the afternoon of that day. A new proposition had been started by Mr. Magnus (a member who voted for the measure of last session), the introducer of the bill, for compensating the holders of office with four years' purchase of the difference between their present salaries and the amounts proposed by the bill to be paid them. This proposition met with little favour from the more influential members of the "country party" on the one hand, and on the other it was questionable whether it would satisfy the Council, so that it was doubtful whether it would receive the sanction of a majority of the House of Assembly. Until this question was settled uncertainty and doubt hung over the future prospects of the island. The prevailing opinion was, that the Council would not give their assent to the Retrenchment Bill, and in the mean time, as the 1st of October was approaching, unless the Import Bill were passed before that day, the revenue would be lost. We accordingly observe, by the *Colonial Standard* of the 22nd ultimo, that upon the House of Assembly on the previous day going into committee on the Import Duties Continuance Bill, an amendment was agreed to by a majority of 24 to 18, substituting a short bill continuing in force the present act until the 31st of December, in order to allow time for agreeing on the details of the General Revenue Bill, which was then before a select committee of the Legislature. It was anticipated that another rupture with the Governor would ensue upon this short measure, inasmuch as it was contended that His Excellency had no power to pass a revenue bill for a less period than twelve months, and that he would use the discretionary power in this case by withholding his assent to the temporary act.

The state of the finances of Jamaica may be gathered by a return which had been laid on the table of the Assembly by the Receiver-General. The island debt was stated to amount to £582,735 7s. 11d. Of that sum £208,274 is due in respect of the loans under the 8th and 9th Victoria; £36,090 for island notes issued last year; £31,000 for saving banks deposits; £21,665 for the Rectors' Fund; £27,196 for Chancery deposits, and a very large sum on account of public charities. Of course there is not a shilling to meet any one of these claims, and all these are what are called "extraordinary" contingencies.

Of the public loan £11,713 was due in 1848, and £5685 in the present year, and no less than £82,877 will become due in 1850.

The island generally was healthy and quiet, and the excitement created by the late general election had passed away. A short crop was anticipated almost universally, even in the most favoured districts. A great many parts of the island, where excessive drought had prevailed, had been visited by copious rains, but not sufficient to open all the springs and rivers, many of which were still dry. In the parish of St. Elizabeth 112 horses and 200 horned cattle died from want of water. The pimento crop was nearly destroyed, and so scarce was water for drinking purposes, that many hundred of the small settlers had to travel several miles to obtain a sufficient supply for the use of their families.

The Jamaica markets were dull. Pimento was worth 3d. per lb., and its value was increasing. Rum, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon for proof 21 and 3d. per head. Sugar firm at 17s. to 21s. per 100lb., according to quality; the fair sorts were very scarce and much wanted. In other articles no change since last accounts. Exchanges on London—Colonial Bank, 90 days, ½ per cent. premium; 60 days, 1 per cent. premium; 30 days, 1½ per cent. premium. Jamaica Bank, 60 days, 1 per cent. premium; 30 days, 1½ per cent. premium. Merchants' bills par on New York, 4 to 5 per cent. premium. American gold was 4 per cent., and Columbian 1 per cent. premium.

Our mercantile accounts from Havannah are to the 26th September, eleven days later than via New York. The transactions in sugar had been very restricted, but planters were firm in their pretensions as to prices, and exhibited no disposition to make the slightest concessions. Quotations were as follow:—Whites, 27s. 5d. to 30s. 11d. per cwt. on board; ditto choice, 32s. 2d.; yellows, 19s. 11d. to 21s. 8d; ditto choice and superior, 22s. 3d. to 22s. 10d.; browns, 8s. 9d. to 19s. 11d.; cucuruchos, 16s. 6d to 18s. 2d. There were no muscovadoes at market. The total exports from Havannah and Matanzas to the 20th of September were 140,000 boxes less than the corresponding period of 1848. The diminution was in the shipments to the United States and Spain, being 100,000 boxes less to the former and 37,000 boxes less to the latter country, while the quantity sent forward to the rest of Europe was about the same as last year. Clayed molasses were 2½ to 3 rials, according to quality. Very little of the old coffee crop was left, and the prices were 5¾ to 7 dollars. The new crop would soon be brought in the market, but was expected to yield but a limited result. Two cargoes of jerked beef from Buenos Ayres had been sold at 11 rials. Freights were extremely dull, and very little had been doing during the month. The last charters were at 42s. 6d. to 45s. for privileged vessels to Cowes, and a market; Hamburgh and Bremen, 50s. to 55s.; France, 75f. to 85f; Mediterranean, 50s. to 70s. Exchange on London, 60 days' sight, 14 to 14½ per cent. premium; on Paris, 1 to 2 per cent. premium; New York and Boston, 4 to 4½ per cent. premium; New Orleans, short sight, 6 per cent. premium; Spain, short sight, 4 to 6 premium. Mexican dollars, 3½ to 4 premium; Mexican doubloons, 1 to 1½ premium.

The quarantine regulations had been relaxed. Vessels from European ports where cholera exists, if in ballast and having more than 25 days' passage, would be placed under observation for two days. If bringing cargo, they were to discharge in quarantine, and remain under observation during the time necessary for discharge and fumigation. Vessels from the United States, where cholera does not exist, were to be admitted to free pratique. Vessels from New York, Baltimore, Boston, and ports where cholera existed, were subjected to eight days' quarantine of observation.

Our private letters from Havannah, in alluding to the American expedition which was preparing for the capture of Cuba, state that the rumours of the enterprise produced very little effect; and the public tranquillity was in no way disturbed, nor was the customary course of business impeded; although, as usual at that season of the year, business was very flat. The Captain-General of Cuba had abundant resources at his command, both of troops, vessels, steamers, and munitions of war. The Government immediately took the necessary steps to preserve order and to repel any such attempt. Such an enterprise, conducted by private adventurers, would stand no chance of success against the abundant resources at the command of the Government of the island.

From Port-au-Prince (Hayti) we learn that the new Emperor Soulouque had liberated most of the prisoners confined for political offences, and had given hopes that the refugees in Jamaica and other places would soon be permitted to return to their country under a general amnesty.

Martinique was again in a state of tumult. Governor Bruat, who so recently had to chastise the Guadaloupeans with military force, had found a similar task among the *braves citoyens* of Martinique. The authority of his Excellency was, however, very trifling when compared with the influence of M. Bissette, who possessed great sway over the majority of the population. The Assize Extraordinary, which Admiral Bruat ordered to be held at Fort de France, had been seized upon as the occasion for disorders. Upon the prisoners being conducted to the place of trial, M. Bissette (the representative for Martinique in the National Assembly of France), presented each of them with a piece of laurel, and escorted them arm in arm. The Commissaire-General having remonstrated with M. Bissette, blows were exchanged, a general tumult ensued, and the mob growing very excited and threatening, were summoned by the police to disperse, but having refused, mounted gendarmes were employed for the purpose. The mob, however, resisted, and crowds of labourers from the plantations poured in in immense numbers, armed with sticks, cutlasses, and other weapons. The military were then called out and commenced firing, when several were killed and wounded before order was restored. The Governor thereupon called M. Bissette before him, and intimated his willingness to order the Elan steam frigate to proceed with him at once to France, if he would quit Martinique for the scene of his Legislative duties; but the representative determined to maintain his ground against the Governor, and would not accept of the proffered conveyance. It was said M. Bissette was negociating the transfer of his representativeship to M. Jabrun, in whose favour he had contrived to secure the suffrages of his own worshippers. Great troubles were apprehended.

From St. Lucia we learn that the committee appointed to investigate the recent extensive frauds in the Treasury had presented their reports to the Council. The total amount of defalcations reached a very large sum, and was most ingeniously effected. The colony, it was supposed, would lose nearly £10,000 by these peculations—an immense sum when contrasted with the revenue. The party implicated had left the island clandestinely, and warrants were to be issued for his apprehension. In the Council an amendment was carried, defeating a motion for an export duty of 6d. per cwt. on sugar, and imposing in lieu thereof a tax on rum stills throughout the island.

The House of Assembly at Antigua, during its sitting of the 20th September, passed a resolution declining to avail itself of, or in any way participate in, the loan proffered by the Imperial Government for the relief of the sugar colonies, the House disapproving both of the purposes to which the money must be applied, and to the conditions upon which it must be obtained. The Governor was requested to transmit this resolution for the information of Her Majesty's Government. Although a few showers had fallen in the island yet the weather continued most sultry and oppressive, the thermometer being high while the barometer was falling. There was a great deal of sickness and bowel complaints, bilious diarrhœa and dysentery were very prevalent. One case of spasmodic cholera had occurred, but did not prove fatal. Every part of the country had suffered severely for want of water.

From Bermuda we learn that the Governor prorogued the colonial parliament of that island on the 29th ult. His Excellency not being very well pleased with the dilatory and loose way in which the public business of the House of Assembly had been transacted, was pleased to administer a reproof in his speech, which expressed his disapprobation of the slow and costly transaction of the simple affairs of a very small community. Since the 24th April, 1844, the legislature had been in session for twenty six months at an expense which had absorbed a large portion of the whole amount of taxation paid by the inhabitants. The population amounts to about 10,000. The House of Assembly consists of a salaried speaker and thirty-six members, the latter being paid at the rate of 8s. sterling each per diem during their sittings. In the session of 1849, which has occupied more than four months, seventeen laws only had been passed or extended. The revenue amounted to about £12,000 per annum.

A severe gale of wind has passed between Cape Hatteras and Bermudas; the same hurricane had passed the Bahamas on the 23rd of September, and did a great deal of damage to the shipping

We learn from Nicaragua that the arrival there of Mr. Squier, the first American Plenipotentiary accredited to the Republic, was hailed as a new era in the annals and prospects of the country. Mr. Squier delivered an address an his arrival, containing some strong though veiled allusions to England. The tone of this address seeming to lead the Nicaraguans to reckon on assistance from the United States, would account for their having been emboldened to threaten San Juan or Greytown. Mr Squier commenced by stating that the object of his mission to Leon was to—

> Create new ties of friendship between the United States and Nicaragua, and promote a closer and more intimate relationship between them. They stand before the world the avowed supporters of liberal principles and the vindicators of Republican institutions.

Respecting the Isthmus connexion he says:—

> It is one of the objects of my mission to assist in an enterprise, the successful prosecution of which must enable this country to attain a degree of prosperity second to none on the globe. With your cordial co-operation, and that of the citizens of this Republic, I hope soon to have it in my power to announce to my Government that the initiatives to this grand and glorious enterprise have already been taken.

After acknowledging the friendly feeling evinced by the Nicaraguans towards Americans generally, Mr. Squier thus concluded his address:—

> In the language of an eminent statesman of my own country (whose memory is reverently cherished, and whose words are treasured with care by every American citizen), "In order that the fabric of international connexions between the Republics of this continent may rise, in the lapse of years, with a grandeur and harmony of proportions corresponding with the magnitude of the means placed by Providence in their power, its foundations must be laid in principles of politics and morals new and distasteful to the thrones and dominions of the elder world, but co-extensive with the surface of the globe, and lasting as the changes of time."
>
> A cardinal principle in this policy is a total exclusion of foreign influence from the domestic and international affairs of the American Republics, and, while we would cultivate friendly intercourse, and promote trade and commerce with all the world, and invite to our shores and to the enjoyment of our institutions the people of all nations, we should proclaim, in language firm and distinct, that the American continent belongs to Americans, and is sacred to Republican freedom. We should also let it be understood, that if foreign powers encroach upon the territories or invade the rights of any one of the American states, they inflict an injury upon all, which it is alike the duty and determination of all to see redressed.

Our usual files of papers from Demarara, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Barbadoes, have miscarried, notwithstanding the assurance of our correspondent that they were regularly forwarded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, of the 1st West India Regiment, died at Demarara—report said of cholera. A physician of the same place was also suffering under an attack of that disorder.

Her Majesty's brig Sappho and the United States' war steamer Germantown were at Havannah.

The Royal mail steamer Great Western arrived at Bermuda from St. Thomas on the 4th October, and sailed the following day for New York. The Teviot had passed Nassau on her way to the Gulf of Mexico. The Tay arrived at Jamaica on the 17th ultimo from England, and was left at Havannah waiting to take on the Teviot's mails to Jamaica. The Eagle was at St. Thomas. The Clyde may be the next vessel expected home. The schooner Jesse, of Dundee, was at Tampico when the Severn left. The schooner Thistle, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, got on shore near Port Royal on the 20th ultimo; assistance had been sent to her.

THE STATE OF GERMANY.

(From the Times, October 22.)

THE contrast between the state of the continent in the month of October of the present year and the scenes which shed an increasing gloom over the autumn of 1848, has not been marked in Prussia by any of those acts of sanguinary retribution which we deplore elsewhere; but it is the more auspicious, and will prove, we trust, the more lasting. The King's birthday was celebrated on the 15th instant with a spirit of loyalty to which Berlin had long been a stranger; and the avenues of the "Linden" gleamed once more with the light of a spontaneous illumination. The [illegible] of the Prince of Prussia, at the head of th[illegible] which had just been successfully [illegible] stifling the southern revolution, [illegible] with all the enthusiasm of a na[illegible], and the reconciliation of the Ro[illegible] the population of the capital, [illegible] hour of danger and excitemen[illegible] thetic appeals were addressed [illegible] seem to be complete. Even Gen[illegible], who took the command of the city [illegible] ment when a single defeat might have [illegible] destruction to the monarchy, is familia[illegible]luted by all ranks as "Father" Wrangel, f[illegible] practised a necessary discipline without wanto[illegible] severity, and he performed his duty with a firmness which no insults could exasperate into rigour. The military organization of the people of Prussia, their military traditions, and their unwavering discipline, unquestionably saved, not only the monarchy, but the State itself; for when all the ties of civil justice and authority were relaxed, the people still fell quietly into the ranks of the Landwehr; and perhaps it may be said that nothing more contributed to extinguish the flame of the revolution in Prussia than the necessity of quenching the still fiercer conflagrations which had broken out elsewhere. In the effort to sober others, they ceased to be intoxicated themselves. Yet these results have happily been attained in Prussia without any absolute violence to public liberty. The rising sun is still struggling through the clouds, and provided the Government and the Legislative Assemblies act with good faith by each other and confine themselves to practical objects, we do not despair of witnessing in Berlin the gradual consolidation of a constitutional monarchy.

An important step has been made towards the adjustment of the difficulties which at one time threatened the peace of Germany, by the conclusion of a convention between Prussia and Austria for the temporary direction of the affairs of the Confederation. One consequence of the abrupt changes of the year 1848 had been that the Germanic Confederation lost its local habitation and its name; the Diet was dispersed; and the common interests of the nation were hastily transferred to a Central Power, which Prussia and her adherents have now for some time past ceased to acknowledge. The functions of the Archduke John and his Ministers have of late been confined to an attempt at the recovery of bad debts on winding up their business, a sale of waste paper consisting of the archives of the Frankfort Parliament, and the command of that amphibious force known under the name of the German fleet. But it might well be doubted to what Power the envoys of foreign States at Frankfort were accredited, or by what authority the real federal interests of Germany, such as the command of the fortresses, the defence of the frontiers, and the occasional movement of troops for internal purposes, were lawfully intrusted. To suppose that Prussia could exercise these powers without the co-operation of Austria was to condemn the original treaties of the Confederation to extinction; and undoubtedly such acts of necessity as her armed intervention for the restoration of order in Saxony and in Baden cannot safely be repeated without a more formal authorization from a Federal Power, which Prussia at that moment affected to represent. This undetermined state of affairs has now ceased; a regular federal authority is restored, which, though divided between Prussia and Austria alone, may be said effectually to represent the respective interests of Northern and Southern Germany; the command of the important Federal fortress of Mayence has been given to the Archduke Albert of Austria; and from the significant, though not unfriendly, position the Imperial troops have now assumed in the Vorarlberg and in Bohemia, it is understood that the Court of Vienna is fully prepared to give the fullest attention and support to the interests of Germany. It may, therefore, be hoped that for the present all chance of a disruption of the federal union of Germany, which is its only practical unity, is at an end.

We are less concerned to inquire what has become of the schemes of a more exclusively Prussian character, but we are more and more satisfied that they are perfectly innocent. The annexation of a few principalities, discontented with an inglorious independence and alarmed by an insecure liberty, may strengthen Prussia without dividing Germany or threatening Europe. The larger states of the north, such as Hanover, are evidently resolved to maintain their natural position, and to make no concessions, even of a commercial nature, unless Prussia makes two steps towards them for each step they make towards Prussia. Nor can we conceive that the Cabinet of Berlin will consent to encumber itself and the nation with the semblance of another Parliamentary body, distinct from the Legislature which Prussia now enjoys, and equally distinct from the federal power now about to be revived at Frankfort. Such a Parliament would represent neither Germany as a whole, nor Germany in any part; it would correspond to no existing or practicable political division of Europe; it would have no Sovereign and no subjects; and it would deserve far more than its predecessor at Frankfort of revolutionary memory, to become the laughing-stock of Europe. That body threatened at least to become terrible, for it represented the passions of an excited people; but to repeat the experiment would only be to counterfeit powers which even in their original form have long since exploded.

On one point only we continue to view the state of Germany with anxiety and regret. The arrangement which was proposed and adopted for the temporary administration of the Duchy of Schleswig has totally failed to restore peace, security, and good will to that province and the German dominions of the King of Denmark, but no progress has been made in the negotiation of a definitive treaty of peace, which can alone set these irritating questions at rest. Now that the subject can be more dispassionately considered, and that it is not envenomed with the wild declamations of the German revolution, the Cabinet of Prussia can hardly fail to acknowledge the propriety and political advantage of the scheme originally proposed by Denmark, which must be supposed to have a correct knowledge of the true interests of a country it has governed for a century and a half. The division of authority and the division of territory in Schleswig are errors fatal to all parties; and that cause is not worth much which can only be defended, as it had been fomented, by foreign intervention. In this country we see with regret the existence of any barrier to the natural confidence and union which should exist between Great Britain and Prussia; but until Prussia has made up her mind to deal equitably and handsomely by Denmark, and to withdraw her extraordinary pretensions to interfere in the King of Denmark's possessions, we confess that we draw a broad line of distinction between the policy of the cabinet of Berlin and that which has the sanction of public opinion in this country. We render ample justice to Count Brandenburg and his colleagues, who have rendered great services to Prussia; and when their own countrymen hesitated we gave their measures of temperate repression our willing support. But the aggression on Denmark is not yet wholly expiated. The discontent of all parties has been greatly increased by the attempt to govern the province by foreign commissioners. Germany gains no credit, whilst the rights of Denmark are sacrificed. The agitation of the country and the animosities of race are perpetuated; and no end can be put to these perplexities until the Prussian interference ceases altogether, and the Danish Government, now in full possession of free institutions, is allowed to deal on its own responsibility with that portion of the King's dominions. It is the interest of Denmark to live well with Schleswig and to live well with Germany; but, as we hope the King of Denmark will protect the rights of all his subjects, he has a right to put down and expel a foreign faction which had at one time doomed his territory to partition and his throne to destruction. Over these rights neither Prussia nor any other power will eventually prevail, and, for the welfare of Germany, they ought to be respected.

THE GREAT FAIR AT LEIPSIC.

LEIPSIC, OCTOBER 19.—The city where Napoleon said his good genius forsook him is at the present moment wholly possessed by the spirit of trade, and its narrow streets have been for five weeks alive with a foreign population, Greeks, Wallachians, Arminians, and Moldavians, and a host of Polish Jews, among whom may be found both the purest and impurest types of the "great race." Leipsic thrice a-year wakes up, rubs its hands, lets its first and [illegible] floors at fabulous prices to outdwelling [illegible]ts and manufacturers, packs the influx [illegible] in every available corner, even to [illegible] and eighth story, and looks to [illegible] as the compensation for present [illegible]. There are three fairs during [illegible] held at Michaelmas is the [illegible]ing five weeks it is calculated [illegible] strangers to be lodged [illegible] of the city; which is [illegible] yet narrower circle [illegible]ness the tide of tr[illegible] part of every habi[illegible] first, second, an even [illegible] goods and the temp[illegible] manufacturers; to [illegible] to a special [illegible] From the same caus[illegible] and yard, becomes a [illegible] packages till there [illegible] and sellers to stand or [illegible] this district, which comp[illegible] and the streets leading [illegible] business of the fair may be [illegible] on; even the shops are emptie[illegible] contents and made over for the [illegible] from Berlin and Hamburgh; whe[illegible] gines, the natives of the city and po[illegible] the dwellings, live during the season [illegible] comfort and profit is a mystery. Whether [illegible]

> Dive like buckets in concealed wells,
> Or crouch in litter of their stable planks,
> Or lie, like pawns, lock'd up in chests and trunks,

is not to be discovered by the visitor, to whom, for a consideration, they willingly make over their domiciles. Many of the localities are rented permanently and are regularly occupied by the same firms for all the fairs year after year, and new comers are driven by the pressure to ascend a stage or two higher than is quite convenient; one of the first shawl manufacturers of Paris has his place of business in a little crib on the third floor. The Hain-strasse, the Reich-strasse, the Bruhl, and the Grimmasche-strasse are full of such tenants. As every window has its projecting signboard, some hundreds of them visible at once, the perspective of one of these quaint old streets is picturesque enough. The market-place and the modern Augustus-platz are filled with booths for small wares and petty trades that cannot pretend to the dignity of fixed premises within the ring, and wherever a street is wide enough there a booth or row of booths is erected; not an inch of ground is lost. The three streets above named are almost exclusively occupied by the cloth merchants and the manufacturers and importers of printed goods and silks; the passages and galleries of the Hotel de Pologne are a large cloth mart, but nothing less than a piece is sold; for purchasers of smaller quantities there is another class of dealers on the outskirts of the great centre. In the Grimmasche-strasse there is an invasion of cutlery and hardware, and some large stalls of books, selected with an eye to the University and the wants of students of moderate means; the Market-plaz is a Leipsicer *Allerlei*, a collection of everything from pipe heads to copper-boiling vats. In the Peters-strasse the fine arts have established a footing, in the shape of several depôts of coloured prints and lithographs, glaring in colour, low in taste, and cheap in price. The only thing remarkable in the collections is the utter absence of nationality in the subjects; purchasers of all branches of the German race are here, and they demand only trashy Paris prints, lithograph copies—though often unacknowledged—of Landseer's dogs and parrots, and bad reproductions of the French painters; a few only of the modern German masters are to be found; but there is nothing that would not be familiar in the Passage de Panoramas. The retailers who lay in their stocks here represent a still larger circle of purchasers, so that it is fair to suppose the cheap publishers have not yet found a national taste to supply. As in the Turkish bazaars, convenience has brought the several branches of trade together. They are not quite so rigidly classed, but still they gather together in groups. The cloth dealers' district has been already defined. The depôts of fine porcelains and paintings on china are to be found in Auerbach's Hof; the coarser articles of hardware have a corner of the Augustus platz to themselves; toys and sundries are spread over the rest of the same locality; leather and hides are to be looked for near the theatre. The slipper-makers pitch their tents in front of the Booksellers' Exchange, and the market for coarse pottery is without the old walls, near the little bridge, across which the wounded Poniatowski rode, when attempting to escape in the route of the French army, into the garden that reaches to the bank of the Elster, in whose waters he found his death.

As you leave the market-place behind you, in any direction business dwindles away, the wares become less valuable, and the sellers more shabby. The Jews hold out the longest, and are the last seen; their quarter is the further end of the Bruhl and the vicinity of the Nikolai-strasse; beyond that begins the region of dirt and squalor, and on its verge, in the midst of piles of Hebrew books, worn-out fur cloaks, and robes for the Synagogue, traffic driven to extremities, expires in the seemingly hopeless efforts of a group of Jews to sell old garments to each other.

But the visible and out door trade of the Leipsic fair is not the most important portion of it; the value of the merchandise bought and sold, and of orders given for future manufacture, in the little obscure apartments that are turned for the time into counting-houses, far exceeds that of the sales in the shops and streets.

This year the business has been active in almost every department; even for articles of luxury the demand has been great; in some descriptions of cloth and silks it has exceeded the supply, and the merchants' stocks are cleared off, some have finished their sales and are leaving at an unusually early period of the fair. Manufacturers are carrying back well filled books of orders, and now will not undertake any fresh ones unless for delivery at pretty distant dates. Purchasers have been plenty, and there are even complaints to be heard among them that sellers have refused offers ranging too low, with a kind of abrupt insolence—prosperity enabling them to indulge in a luxury they dared not think of a year ago. Many small dealers have therefore left with the purpose of returning towards the end of the fair, when the diminishing demand may render the holders of stocks more reasonable. Individual reports of the amount of business done differ, for every man speaks of the fair as he has found his market in it; but the general result of many opinions is, that it has been a remarkably good one. It is only a general opinion that can be stated, for there is no official report of the business, nor any price current, or list of sales published, nor do the local papers take any notice of the fair; not a single Leipsic journal bestows a line on transactions on which the prosperity, almost the existence, of the city depends. Indeed, the care with which German journalists avoid everything of immediate interest to the German people cannot be sufficiently admired. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has a mass of news from all parts of the world, but Leipsic is not mentioned—of what is passing at its own doors not a syllable.

It was during the great fair of 1525, that, according to the legend, Dr. Johann Faust, "assisted by the devil," rode a cask full of wine up the steps of Auerbach's cellar, then, as now, a drinking house. It has at present no repute, and is visited only by the curious stranger for the sake of the tradition itself. It is in the Grimmasche-strasse, directly opposite the end of the Stadthaus; it has evidently been much altered; a flooring has been thrown across it at about half its depth, and the "keller" is now only one compartment, just under the level of the street, with a low arched roof; a dozen people would crowd it. There are many other cellars in the city used as public-houses, that are more like what Auerbach's must have been; Aeckerlein's "keller," for instance, on the side of the market place, opposite the Stadthaus, is some fifteen feet below the street level, and contains six good-sized apartments, in which nothing is modern but the mirrors and gas-lights. The proprietor of Auerbach's, however, stands up stoutly for the legend, and produces an old parchment-bound volume of the *Leipsic Chronicle*, and an edition of *The Life and Horrid Death of Dr. Faust* imprinted in 1695, in defence of it. The "chronicle" was written in 1714, and contains extracts from the city archives, in which, under the date, 1525, the feat of cask-riding is alluded to, but only as a thing of which "the story ran." "It is also the common talk *(die gemeine Rede)*, which an ancient Leipsic chronicle confirmeth, that the well-known master of the black art, Dr. Johann Faust, by means of his magic, rode out of Auerbach's "keller" a cask full of wine, which the wine porters were about to hoist." The biography merely says it was a "cellar," without specifying it, and that Faust did it for a wager with the owner of the wine, the cask and contents being the stake; he won it, and his companions, students of that time, rolled the cask with great glee to their lodging, and "were drunk with the said wine for several days thereafter." The paragraph of the chronicle, next to that which records the diabolically assisted performance, describes the consecration of the church of St. Nicholas, life being full of compensations. The old biographer of Faust wrote always with a moral purpose, each chapter is followed by a sort of homily divided from the text, and contains reflections on it; one of these subdivisions is headed, "How young men at the University do oft [illegible] their time and spend the same [illegible]tably," and applies to all times. In [illegible] chapter Faust, receiving of his Fami[illegible] [illegible]comfortable replies to his inquiries [illegible] future place of punishment, would [illegible] questions concerning it, but [illegible]tway to bed consoling him[illegible] [illegible]y bond hath yet a long [illegible] not many a man, having [illegible] bed with the same [illegible] of tradition, of the [illegible] exhibits the doctor [illegible] out of the door, [illegible] above quoted, the d[illegible] have long since d[illegible] "keller" is exalted [illegible] the Leipsic mer[illegible] strangers desc[illegible], to talk over th[illegible] *cotletton* and Leip[illegible] Verdi's *Nebuchadonosor*, [illegible]

FESTIVITIES AT FARNHAM.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

FARNHAM has been the scene, within the last few days, of two of those interesting events which show the value and importance of the residence in this neglected country of such excellent landlords as the noble proprietor of the Farnham estate, and tend so powerfully to civilize the peasantry and to bind them in affectionate attachment to their superiors and in friendly feelings towards one another.

On Tuesday, the 4th instant, an entertainment was given to 450 children belonging to such of Lord Farnham's schools as are in the immediate neighbourhood of Cavan. The beauties of the weather tended greatly to enhance the enjoyment of the youthful party and of the large assemblage which was present on the occasion.

Lord Farnham gave his annual harvest home on Thursday, the 11th instant, to the tradespeople and labourers in his employment. Soon after twelve o'clock they began to assemble: his lordship's band was in attendance and played at intervals during the whole of the day, which added much to the gaieties of the scene.

At one o'clock, nearly 300 sat down to a plentiful dinner of roast beef and plum pudding. The excellent host and hostess, and their amiable nieces, the Miss Stapletons, attending with assiduous care to see that all had an ample supply. Dinner being over, dancing commenced in an adjoining barn, which was ornamented tastefully for the occasion. It was kept up with much spirit till the evening began to close in, when the company all met again in the large room where they had dined, to partake of punch and other refreshments.

Lord Farnham returned thanks for the toast of his health in a feeling speech, which elicited rounds of enthusiastic applause from the assembled crowds. He said Mr. Paget did him but common justice in saying he was an Irishman. He felt proud of the title, and wherever he was, or in whatever circle he chanced to be, he always upheld the country of his birth; he loved Ireland, and was at all times ready and anxious to do what he could to promote the happiness of her people. He is a resident on his Cavan estate, and will continue to be, so long as he has the means, which he hopes to contrive to have always. Lady Farnham joined him in that sentiment, for they found the people regarded them more as kind friends, solicitous for their welfare, than as master and mistress. Every pulsation of his and Lady Farnham's hearts was for the advancement of the happiness of those around them; and both himself and her ladyship were evermore ready to pay attention to the humblest of their people. His lordship then referred to former anniversaries of that festive meeting, and to the friendly faces which he missed on each occasion from amongst them, and said fewer had died within the past year than during any previous year in his recollection. He pointed out the goodness of Providence in sparing the county of Cavan from the afflictive visitation of cholera, while it was making dread havoc in the surrounding towns, and observed it was a blessing for which the people could not feel sufficiently grateful to Almighty God. His lordship next adverted to those of his hearers who were about to emigrate to Australia—a country where, he said, they would find good and constant employment, and have all the comforts and necessaries of life at the cheapest rate. He had written to his friend Mr. Logan, and by his assistance and that of Colonel M'Arthur, the Cavan emigrants would be well taken care of on their arrival out, and they would have every facility afforded them of getting immediate employment. His lordship conjured them, when in that strange land, to let their thoughts revert sometimes to Ireland; not to forget the country where their forefathers lived and were buried, where they themselves were born and nursed, and where they left many kind friendly hearts behind. His lordship concluded his speech amid the most rapturous applause.

A Voice.—Three cheers for Lady Farnham (tremendous cheering.)

Lord Farnham called for three cheers for the Queen (great cheering).

A Private Soldier next addressed the meeting, returning thanks to Lord Farnham for the kindness he and his comrades had experienced that day (warm applause).

The band then struck up "God save the Queen," and the whole party proceeded to the front of the castle, where they would not be satisfied unless they chaired his lordship. Lord Farnham acceeded to their wish, and was chaired round the lawn amid continued rounds of cheering.

The assembly then dispersed in good order, highly gratified with the day's enjoyment, having had abundance of everything they could desire in the way of edibles, and drink *galore*.

Some hundreds of the most respectable people of the town and neighbourhood had congregated on the scene to witness the day's amusements.

DAILY COSTUME.

(From the Spectator.)

EXPATIATING in the *Westminster Review* on Human Progress, "Helix" deplores the barbarous condition of the arts of costume: and he is right. Neither man's dress nor woman's fitly answers any one purpose of clothing; and the process of making is rude. Dresses are not made entire, of fitting shape, but are formed out of flat sheets of stuff, laboriously sewn together. The manufacture is rude, the effect uncouth. Woman is less disfigured than her mate, because her dress, in its essentials, is simpler; but man is basely disguised. A living philosopher has said that every man designs his clothing with the view of typifying externally what he feels to be his nature: and that seems to be a sound rationale of the true principle and the actual intent; but how near is it to the fact? The living statue man cannot be recognised in the living tailor's block. His vaulted head is roofed by a black chimney-pot,—though, by the way, he never uses that chimney when he lights a tobacco fire in his mouth. His limbs he thrusts into shapeless cases, too loose to display the natural form, too tight to assume any symmetrical form as drapery. His feet are put into black cases, which reduce the rounded and finely-fingered foot to a shape as near as possible to the model of a pianoforte-pedal. His trunk is encumbered by the meeting of the several bits that make his garment—flaps lengthened here, curtailed there. The column of his next he hides with a complicated system of swathing, bows, and flaps, called a stock, surmounted by the stiffened flaps of a white garment beneath: on grand occasions, men of refinement, inclining to serious views on religious subjects, put a white table-napkin round their throats, and "boast themselves more lovely than before!"

There is a notion that our dress is regulated by climate and convenience. They have their influence; bustling habits make us cultivate succinct forms; cold climate favours cloth. But the real regulators of costume are, first the tailor, who knows nothing about it; and then that tasteless person Mrs. Grundy. The tailor racks his fancy for "novelties," but cannot escape from the model of the senseless thing called a coat; nor will his invention enable him to join the exigencies of convenience and art. As to climate, a narrow-brimmed hat is not good either for sun or rain; a slack collar, with free opening betwixt stock and coat, neither for wind nor water; trousers are purveyors of mud.

But it is Mrs. Grundy who is the great despot of the ugly regime. If it were not for her men and women too would be left to consult the exigencies of convenience, and the diversities of taste; and costume would not only resume a picturesque variety of form and colour, but would once more typify character. The rationale of a good costume is, that it should suit the vocation of the wearer, and that it should display the general proportions of the living form, or, leaving that altogether, should fall into forms pleasing in themselves. Were it not for our servile worship of wealth, which makes all men affect the costume worn by the wealthy, every trade and rustic employ would have that shape of dress most convenient for action, and least liable to become disfigured by the peculiar duty, therefore best preserving a picturesque effect. Men would [illegible] clothe themselves according to their habits of walking or riding—their temperament of gayety or sobriety—their means of costliness or economy; but all would be in their kind, picturesque. Meanwhile, we walk the disfigured the earth, like the pauper or the galley-slave, in the costume of ugliness to which we are sentenced by Mrs. Grundy.

SIR J. FRANKLIN.—The *Athenæum* has a long argumentative paper to show that the reports as to the safety of Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross are unsupported by sufficient evidence. Among those who have gone out in whaling ships to obtain information is Mr. Goodsir, brother to Professor Goodsir, of Edinburgh, and to the surgeon and naturalist in one of Sir John Franklin's ships. A letter from Mr. Goodsir, dated at Navy Board Inlet on the 10th August, gives some further details respecting the Esquimaux reports. The savage stated that Sir John Franklin was at Whaler Point and Sir James Ross at Port Jackson; that Sir James Ross had travelled in sledges from his own ship to Sir John Franklin's; and that an Esquimaux had been on board all four ships about the end of April on beginning of May. Suspicious circumstances connected with this tale are, that the Arctic voyagers should have been so near the known resort of whalers and not have sent any information, as they were were instructed by the Admiralty to do; that the Esquimaux should have had no papers or vouchers; and also that those savages are in the habit of answering every leading question in the affirmative. On the other hand, eminent Arctic authorities entertain a hopeful opinion. "Sir George Back, who has had great intercourse with the native Esquimaux, declares 'that he never knew an Indian or an Esquimaux tracing to fail; and after deliberately weighing all the information, he is of opinion that four ships answering to those composing the two expeditions, were seen some time in the spring of this year by the Esquimaux; but whether in Prince Regent's Inlet, or to the Westward of Boothia, is uncertain.' Captain Parry, Colonel Sabine, and Admiral Beaufort, are all in favour of the truth of the Esquimaux report." The munificent offer of a reward by Government has had no effect in inducing whalers to go in search of the expedition, excepting two—the Truelove and the Advice.

THE REFUGEES AT WIDDIN.—The *Cologne Gazette* has an interesting paragraph from Widdin on the subject of the late converts to Islamism. It appears that when the demands of the Austrian and Russian Governments were made known at Widdin almost all the fugitives appeared inclined, in the first instance, to forswear their Christian "creed," but were dissuaded from the unworthy, although in some degree excusable, act by a "fiery" speech of the valiant Kossuth. Bem and some twenty officers only embraced the religion of Mahomet. Bem declares that it was his vocation to fight Russia, and that he would turn to any quarter where he could fulfil that vocation. He made a public profession of the various tenets of Mahomedan faith, received the name of Amurath, and was immediately raised to the dignity of a Pasha of three tails. The Turkish Government intends to erect works for the manufacture of arms and ammunition on a large scale, and with that object in view has despatched two artillery officers—Ruskem Effendi and Sayd Effendi—to Belgium, for the purpose of acquiring the necessary information and purchasing implements, steam engines, &c.

CONVENTION OF HEIRS.—A convention is shortly to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, for the purpose of examining into the claims of the descendants of William Augustine Jennings, late of Virginia, as heirs to the estate of William Jennings, who died intestate in Suffolk, England, in 1779, leaving an immense property, now estimated at 40,000,000 dollars, consisting of divers bank and other stocks, mortgages, landed property, &c., a ill unsettled and lying in the hands of the British Government, subject to the claim and control of the heirs. Most of the claimants reside in Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, and Indiana.—*New York Evening Post.*

PUTRID VENISON.—A short time back Mr. Dixon, of the Red Lion, Henley-on-Thames, was entertained at dinner by some of his supporters, and among the dishes was a haunch of venison. The meat was so "high" that it was sent from the table untasted; but on the following day a portion of it was hashed up for the family dinner, and immediately after partaking of it Mr. Dixon and his two brothers, together with the cook and boots, were seized with a sudden illness, and all of them, it is said, died in the course of a few hours.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH TO LORD PALMERSTON.—The *Daily News* contains a long letter from Kossuth, dated Widdin, September 20, and addressed to Lord Palmerston. He states the circumstances under which he had taken refuge in Turkey, and that he had gone there in the hope of being permitted to pass to England. He then describes the revolting condition that had been proposed to him and his companions to secure their safety—namely, the renunciation of their religious faith. Towards the close of this letter he says—"Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed? Allow me to make an humble personal request. I am a man, my Lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at Heaven as I have lived. But I am also, my Lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor true-hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians, who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecution. I conjure your Excellency, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people."

THE GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.—During Saturday it was ascertained by the surveyors connected with the different insurance companies that policies to the undermentioned amounts had been effected at the respective offices for property deposited upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Gooch and Cousins, in London-wall, which were burned down:—The Sun Insurance Company, £18,000; the Atlas Insurance Company, £11,500; the Alliance Insurance Company, £6000; the Union Office, £6500; the Legal and Commercial, £15,000; the Imperial Office, £9000; total, £66,000. The wool was insured under floating policies, and the above, therefore, covers the stock in certain warehouses in various parts of the metropolis. Upwards of twenty men were busily engaged on Saturday in getting the immense quantity of salvage out of the ruins, and taking it away to be dried and sorted. This will occupy at least three weeks or a month, when it will afterwards be sold by auction, and there is no doubt it will realise several thousand pounds, which will be divided for the benefit of the several fire offices concerned.

BAPTISM OF A MAN ATTACKED WITH CHOLERA.—Much excitement was aroused in Haverfordwest on Monday last, in consequence of its being publicly rumoured that the death of a man named George Thomas had been caused by his being baptised that morning in the Priory Mill leat, according to the creed of the sect calling themselves "Latter-day Saints," by Brother John Thomas, a mason in town, who fills the office of "priest" in that denomination. The deceased, it was stated, was labouring under an attack of cholera at the time the rite was administered, and that he had been urged or forced to receive it by his brother. The death of the poor fellow having ensued soon afterwards, the coroner, James Owen, Esq., very properly considered it his duty to have a public inquiry into the cause of his death, when, these facts being fully established by evidence, the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died of cholera, his death being accelerated by immersion in cold water by John Thomas, at the request of the deceased."—*Welshman.*

HOW TO DO THE OBSTREPEROUS COLONIES.—They wont take our paupers after they have become convicts. Let us send them out as emigrants before they get into prison.—*Punch.*

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JUST RECEIVED, IRONMONGERY, ex Roman Emperor and other late arrivals, consisting of—
Rim locks, 6 to 7 inch
Drawback locks, 8 and 9 inch
Mortice locks
Plate and dead locks
Bow latches
Norfolk latches
Butt and Parliament hinges
T hinges
Tower bolts, straight and necked
Barrel bolts
Wood screws
Charcoal tin plates
Iron wire, 6 to 20
Cart and plough traces
Twisted back bands
Harness rings
Bridle and roller buckles
Saddlers' awls
Smiths' vyces
Camp ovens and iron pots
Saucepans and boilers
Enamelled and copper preserving pans
Coffee mills
Hat pins and coat hooks
26-inch hand saws
Fireirons
Cinder and coal shovels
Iron table and basting spoons
Britannia metal and German silver spoons
Cruet stands
Corkscrews
Tea bells
Curtain bands
Iron stands
Meat spits
Japanned trays and waiters
Block tin and wire dish covers
Brass and metal candlesticks
Cabin candle lamps
Candles to fit ditto
Best London glue
Brooms and brushes
Emery and glass paper
Powdered emery and rotten stone
Paint oils and turpentine
White lead, black and coloured paints
Copal and black varnish
Sperm oil, and
A variety of other articles, the whole of which will be sold at a very low figure, to make room for goods immediately expected.
NOTT AND EDWARDS,
556, George street.
2361 Opposite the Bank of Australasia

HORSES FOR SALE.
AN excellent saddle horse, and a first-rate gig or saddle horse, both warranted quiet. Apply at Petty's Hotel. 2517

NOTICE.
THE undersigned are cash purchasers of, or will make advances on, wool, tallow, &c.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
2444 700, George-street.

WOOL.
THE undersigned begs to inform shippers and settlers, that having considerably enlarged his premises, he will be able to class and repack any quantity of wool this season, the advantage of having the same done in Sydney being so very apparent in the late London sales.
Wools bought, sold, or valued on commission, and advances made on consignments to his friends in London, where every attention will be paid in order to obtain the highest rates.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH.
9189 Queen-street or Miller's Point.

THE business hitherto carried on under the firm of Southey, Cooper, and Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, will be carried on in future by the undersigned.
A. P. SOUTHEY.
York-street, February 4. 2582

NOTICE.
ALL Creditors of Mr. P. STALLARD are requested to send in their claims, addressed to Mrs. STALLARD, 97, Hunter-street. 2453

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN THOMSON, OF SYDNEY, PAINTER.
ALL parties indebted to the estate of John Thomson are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts without delay, to Mr. Henry H. Newman, collector, &c., 356, Pitt-street North, who is duly authorised by us to receive the same, and whose receipt will be sufficient discharge.
THOS. WHISTLER SMITH,
FREDERICK PIPER
Assignees of the Estate of
1127 JOHN THOMSON.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned particularly requests those persons who have left articles of jewellery, watches, &c., for repairs, to call for them on or before the 21st instant, as in all probability the business will be closed from that date.
M. M. COHEN,
Late Oatley's,
233, George-street South.
February 1. 2270

NOTICE.
THE undersigned requests that no moneys may be paid to any one on his account, without his written authority.
THOMAS DAVIES,
George-street.
February 6 2566

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons from giving credit to my wife, Katherine Nicholas, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after this date, she having left her home without any just cause or provocation.
2572 JOSIAH NICHOLAS.

TO BUILDERS.
PERSONS desirous of tendering for several alterations and repairs required to be done to a Dwelling-house in Prince-street, may see plans and specification at the Office of Mr. P. J. Downey, Architect, William-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 11th instant.
P. J. DOWNEY,
2409 Architect, &c.

CARD.
WANTED TO PURCHASE,—Clothing, books, pistols, fowling-pieces, linen, instruments, charts, cabin furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street,
Near the Steam Company's Wharf.
N.B.—Note addressed, parties attended at their residences. 2511

MONEY WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN of high respectability, is desirous to borrow £160, for which a bonus of £60 will be given. The money will be repaid by regular *quarterly* instalments of £12 10s. each. Security given, and references of an undeniable character, to parties who have had similar transactions with the advertiser. Address, prepaid, to A. S., at the *Herald* Office, until the 15th instant.
Sydney, February 7. 2550

WANTED, immediately, a young and healthy wet nurse, to reside on the premises. Apply between 2 and 3 o'clock to Mr. Row, Chemist, corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets. 3546

WANTED, a middle-aged single man, as house servant in a small family residing at Darlinghurst. He *must* understand cleaning a horse and gig, and be willing to make himself useful. Reference as to character will be required. Wages, £20 per annum. For address apply to Mr. T. BAKER, Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street. 2554

MAN Servant wanted, for a small family: he will be required to cook, wait at table, and make himself generally useful in the house. None need apply whose character for honesty and sobriety will not bear the strictest enquiry. B. YABSLEY, opposite the Dock Yard. 2492

WANTED, by the Australasian Sugar Company, a young Man of good address and active habits, as Clerk and Salesman. Salary, £100 for the first year. Applications by letter only, enclosing testimonials, to be sent, addressed to
A. ASHDOWN,
Manager.
Sugar Company's Offices,
427, George street, February 6. 2553

BOOKKEEPER.
A PERSON recently arrived in Sydney, wants a situation as Bookkeeper, or to make himself useful in any business requiring his services in any way. Testimonials from a Scotch Banking House, where he was employed for some years. Address Y. Y., *Herald* Office. 2477

MECHANIC.
A PERSON, practically acquainted with machinery, and capable of conducting any counting-house business, wants a situation where his services would be useful. Testimonials of character, &c., and reference given to gentlemen in Sydney. Address J. H., *Herald* Office. 2847

WANTED Employment, by a young man lately arrived, qualified by education and experience for a mercantile or official situation, but who is willing to be useful in any capacity. Address, postpaid, C. C. R., *Herald* Office.
N.B. The advertiser would be glad to write up any books or accounts by double or single entry, that may have fallen in arrear. 2519

WANTED to Purchase, for cash, two Iron Pots, from 500 to 1000 gallons each. Address S. J. COHEN, Agent, Jamison-street. 2560

LODGINGS AND PARTIAL BOARD.—Wanted, by a gentleman, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office a bed and sitting room, with attendance, breakfast, and tea. Apply, post-paid, stating terms, to S. B. G., Post Office. 2585

WOOLSTON COTTAGE TO LET, late the residence of the Rev. J. C. Grylls, situated at Miller's Point, commanding a delightful view of Darling Harbour and its picturesque Bays; it contains seven rooms, three kitchens, and wine cellars, with out offices, coach house and stables. For further particulars apply to Mr. R. M. PITT, 263, Pitt-street. 2555

TO CABMEN, DRAYMEN, &c.
TO LET, with immediate possession, in Kent-street North, near Windmill-street, a convenient brick-built Cottage, with large yard and good sheds, suitable for Cabmen and others. For further particulars apply at the *Herald* Office. 2102

TO LET,
THE House and Stores in Fort-street, lately occupied by Messrs Thacker and Co. The house has been put in a state of thorough repair—contains ten excellent rooms, and is in every way suited for a gentleman's family.
They will be let either together or separately. Apply to
THACKER AND CO
1221 George-street.

TO BE LET, a large house and shop, in the best part of Pitt-street, with oven and everything necessary for a baker. Apply to YOUNG AND BILLYARD, 358, Pitt-street. 2384

TO LET, the Cottage in O'Connell-street. Apply to Mr. J. SMITH, Solicitor, next door. 2548

TO LET, Thornfield Cottage, situated in Stanley-street, Hyde Park, near the Sydney College. It contains six rooms, with a detached kitchen, servant's room above. Rent moderate. Apply to WILLIAM GALVIN, Macquarie-street; or Mr. HOWSON, next door, where the key may be had. 2542

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.
TO LET, with immediate possession, a capital Store, with Dwelling-house and Offices attached, at Penrith, lately occupied by Mr. W. Armstrong. A paddock of sixty acres is attached to the premises, and a large bush paddock, comprising about 900 acres, may be rented with it. A Brewery has been carried on at the premises, which posses a good supply of water.
Apply (if by letter post-paid) to Mr. LETHBRIDGE, Dunheved, Penrith.
October 23. 7020

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
A VERANDAHED HOUSE, at Newtown, containing seven rooms, with an under-ground cellar, coach-house, stable, and other offices, with an acre of good garden.
Apply to Mr. STUBBS, Auctioneer. 2571

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX RAYMOND, HART, MASTER, FROM LONDON, BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
P { 1—One case containing—
2 pieces ¾ drab moleskin No. 1
2 ditto ditto ditto No. 2
3 Ditto ditto ditto No. 3
2 Ditto ditto ditto No. 4
1 Ditto ditto ditto No. 5.
All more or less damaged.
Terms—Cash. 2443

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.
JUST LANDED.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
500 PIECES New Fancy Prints fast colours
300 pieces new cambric plates, ditto ditto
4 bales stout white shirtings
2 ditto Croydon and Aberdeen dowlas
6 bales grey calicos and sheetings
2 trunks men's blue cloth caps
2 ditto youths' and boys' ditto ditto
6 bales 9-4 to 12 4 diaper rugs
1 ditto 12-4 coloured counterpanes
5 bales 9-4 to 12-4 white counterpanes
1 bale blue serge shirts
2 cases cotton cords
3 ditto drab moleskins
4 cases men's drab moleskin trousers
2 cases heavy Scotch twill shirts
2 cases fancy regatta shirts
Terms at sale. 2465

HATS. HATS.
JUST LANDED.
QUITE NEW AND FASHIONABLE.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THREE Cases quite new and fashionable Hats, consisting of,—
Men's gauze velvet hats, ventilating
Ditto Navy ditto ditto
Ditto black silk ditto ditto, assorted qualities
Ditto drab ditto ditto ditto
Ditto tissue ditto ditto
Children's drab silk hats, velvet bound (very rich)
Children's black silk hats, feather rosette
Ditto ditto ditto ditto cogne feather, (very rare)
Terms at sale. 2525

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Sundry shelvings, corks
Ullage casks ale, baskets, fittings
Boards, ladders, forms, &c.
Terms—Cash. 2533

THIRTY-EIGHT PACKAGES OF EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.
JUST LANDED, EX RAYMOND AND CATHERINE JAMIESON,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO SHIPPERS, EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Twenty-two packages ex Raymond—
Two casks superior cut glassware, containing—pressed stout half-pint tumblers, sugars, creams, mustards, and butters, water bottles, celery, egg cups, cruet frames, wines lotus, Bath tumblers
Two casks cut and pressed tumblers, butters and stands, celery glasses, cruet frames, cut wines, Wellington cream ewers
Two casks phials, ½ to 4 oz.
Two casks earthenware plates, 7 to 10 inch, wild rose
One cask dishes, 12 to 16, baking dishes, vegetable dishes, tureens, &c.
Four casks willow dinner plates, pie and cheese
Two casks flowered mulberry sylvan breakfast cups and saucers, breakfast plates, slop and sugar basins, cream ewers, egg cups, tea plates, jugs and covers
One cask flowered blue pheasant breakfast cups and saucers, plates, creams, egg cups, tea pots, breakfast plates, basins, dishes, &c.
Two casks Wedgwood's green glazed tea and dessert services
Two casks white covered druggists paste boxes, 3½ to 5 oz., boxes printed bears' grease
Sixteen packages, ex Catherine Jamieson
Two casks torquoise breakfast, tea, and coffee services
Two casks drab colour breakfast, tea, and coffee services
One cask French shape china, gold band: breakfast cups and saucers, breakfast plates, slop and sugar basins
One cask china, Bohemia coloured flowers, breakfast and coffee sets
Two crates wild rose ewers, basins, chambers, mugs, &c.
Two crates ewers, basins, chambers, mugs, blue all over
One crate stool pans, 9 to 12 inches
Two casks drab lilac and coloured jugs, in sets, 3 and 4
Three casks handsome chamber ware, dinner sets and jugs
One cask strong cut flint tumblers
One cask butter tubs, finger cups, mustards, and covers
Two hogsheads ground hemispheres, 9 to 10 inch.
Terms at sale. 2310

LAMPS, CHANDALIERS, HALL LAMPS, CANDALABRAS, WAITERS, &c., &c.
THIS DAY.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 6,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Fruit table lamps
Ormolu glass chandaliers
Hall lamps
Candalabras
Waiters, &c.
Terms at sale. 2578

SEED BEADS, TOYS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, JAPANNED WARE, ORNAMENTS, &C.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Seed beads, gilt jewellery
Bohemian glassware
Toys, japanned ware, ornaments
China ornaments, &c.
Terms at sale. 2579

A SALE THIS MORNING,
AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET,
MR. W. G. MOORE will sell,
THIS MORNING,
By auction,
At eleven o'clock,
At the above Establishment,
One box gentlemen's wearing apparel
One double barrel gun, case, and fittings
One accordeon
Pair pistols and case
Four cases surgical instruments
One case superior amputating instruments, by Weiss
Two second-hand saddles
Gold watch
Several silver watches
Jewellery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash, 2587

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND SHIPPERS.
40 PACKAGES
FRESH SUMMER GOODS,
NOW LANDING FROM THE ROMAN EMPEROR.
MR. JOHN RICKARDS
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8,
THE undermentioned assortment of Seasonable Drapery, Moleskins, Cords, Slops, and Haberdashery, from the celebrated houses Caldecott and Co., Bradbury, Greatorex and Beal, Ellis and Everington, and George Brettle and Co., viz.:
36 Inch Horrocks long cloths
33 Inch soft Domestic shirtings
200 Pieces 9-8 soft super calicos
100 Pieces white and coloured jaconets
One case straw, slate, drab, and black Silecias
One case white and coloured satteen jeans
4-4 Fine, rough, and dressed hollands
27 Inch heavy huckabacks and nursery diapers
100 Pieces 6-4 check and jaconet muslins
50 Pieces 6-4 book and Swiss muslins
12-4 White musquito net, crenolines
Green, amber, pink, and sky lenos
Case ditto ditto ditto furniture linings
5-4 Furniture dimities
4-4 and 5-4 Fringed toilet covers, pink, blue, and white
Black and white corded coats
Heavy drab and millers' drab moleskins
Welsh and Saxony flannels
One case nursery diapers
One case black Orleans cloths and crapes
Women's and children's white coutille and satteen jean stays
Two cases 12-4 figured gauze and cap ribbons, white bonnet and check lutestring, 1d. to 6d., satins, 10d. to 12d., black and white sarsnets
One case black and white figured and plain nets, white and black lace falls, whisker blonds, women's and children's cap laces, &c., muslin collars, habit shirts, frock bodies, cambric caps, women's and children's laces, cap cauls, night caps, black sewing fringes and gimps
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 super and fine counterpanes
11-4 and 12-4 super blue, white, and pink summer quilts
10-4 and 11-4 chints counterpanes
10-4 and 11-4 coronation rugs
An assortment of haberdashery, in wide black coloured, and mixed braids, black whalebone for dresses, black galloons, 10 and 12 black sarsnet ribbons, cap springs, buttons, &c.
Also,
Men's merino and lambswool shirts
Men's blue striped Guernsey frocks
Men's white longcloth shirts, linen collars, fronts, &c.
Men's Scotch twill shirts
Men's drab and millers' drab moleskin trousers
Women's black and white cotton hose
Women's black silk spun hose
Children's and boys' white and grey cotton socks, 8d. to 10d.
Scarlet washed and plaid socks.
Terms at sale. 2515

MR. S. SOLOMON will sell by auction, at Rooms, 26, Hunter-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
Superior plate chimney glasses, cases of toys, fire irons, patent padlocks, hair oils, scents, cards of scissors, bridles, gentlemen's wearing apparel, patent lever watches and others, toilet glasses, camp ovens, cutlery, beads, spelling books, coffee pots, chimney ornaments, shoe brushes, sundries, &c., &c.
Terms—cash. 2556

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FORTY-NINE TRUNKS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 8,
At eleven o'clock,
FORTY-NINE TRUNKS BOOTS and SHOES
Wellington boots
Women's patent shoes
Ditto morocco ditto
Ditto lasting ditto
Ditto black and bronze kid
Ditto Cordovan
Children's boots and shoes, assorted
Women's cashmere boots, patent fronts
Ditto cloth ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto Cordovan ditto
Ditto fancy lasting ditto patent ditto
French patent leather
Terms at sale. 27

BROKEN PACKAGES TEA.
TO CLOSE THE SHIPMENT,
EX GIRAFFE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 8,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
THE UNDERMENTIONED TEAS, the packages being slightly broken
4 Chests hysonskin
13 Half ditto ditto
2 Boxes ditto ditto
5 Chests congou
2 Half ditto ditto.
Terms—Cash. 2557

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL AND SKINS, WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, Pitt-street,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 8,
At 11 o'clock,
37 BALES FLEECE WOOL
4 Ditto locks and pieces
670 Sheepskins.
Terms—Cash. 2576

CALFSKINS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 8,
At 11 o'clock,
6 DOZEN best dressed French Calf-skins.
Terms at sale. 2574

DRAUGHT ALE.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 8,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
19 HOGSHEADS SCOTCH ALE
9 Kilderkins Ind and Smith's ditto
Terms—Cash. 2573

THURSDAY'S PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL—TALLOW—SHEEPSKINS—HIDES.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public aution at their Stores, Pitt and George streets,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
At eleven o'clock,
103 BALES WOOL
1100 Sheepskins
30 Casks tallow, "Gorrick and Fleming"
9 Ditto, "Bourne Russell"
10 Tons mutton tallow } "Abercrombie"
5 Ditto beef ditto }
8 Ditto, "A. W. Hamilton."
50 Hides
2 Bundles calfskins
26 Dozen undressed kangaroo skins.
Terms, cash. 2433

WOOLBAGGING.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Stores,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
At 11 o'clock,
10 PIECES 25 Inch HEMP WOOL-BAGGING
10 Pieces 27 inch hemp woolbagging.
Terms at sale. 2517

PHAETON.
MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7,
At 12 o'clock,
A COMMODIOUS PHAETON, in excellent order.
Terms, cash. 2586

WILLIAM STODART AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
JUST LANDED EX RAYMOND.
MORT AND BROWN
HAVE received instructions to sell by public auction, at their rooms,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11,
FIVE SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES
From the abovenamed celebrated manufacturers,
Namely,
HWH
§ 1—GRAND SQUARE, 6½ octave
§ 2—COTTAGE, 6½ octave—brass legs
§ 3—PLAIN SQUARE, 6 octave
§ 4—ROSEWOOD GRAND SQUARE, 6¾ octave, tablet front
§ 5—SEMI-COTTAGE, 6½ octave
The above are really instruments of that first-rate class to be expected from the celebrity of the makers, and as they will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, Are worthy of attention.
They will be on view at the rooms, on and after Friday next.
Terms at sale. 2518

FARMS ON THE MACDONALD RIVER, ON WHICH IS FARM HOUSE AND ALL NECESSARY OUT-BUILDINGS.
MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19,
At 11 o'clock,
TWO FARMS on the Macdonald River,
IN THE COUNTY OF COOK,
With
FARM HOUSE AND ALL NECESSARY OUT BUILDINGS erected thereon, now in the occupation of *Mr. Charles Douglas.*
The whole of the land is fenced in, and the greater part in a state of cultivation.
Full particulars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneers.
Terms at Sale. 2276

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE
OF
LANDED PROPERTY, SHEEP, AND STATION,
IN THE BATHURST DISTRICT.
1ST.
THE SPLENDID ESTATE OF KIRK CONNEL.
2ND.
THE STATION OF "COOLAMIGEL," WITH 5500 SHEEP.
MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12,
At 11 o'clock,
THE above most desirable and really valuable Properties.
FIRST.
THE ESTATE OF KIRK CONNEL, which consists of 2427 acres of purchased land, situated on the Western Road, about 20 miles from Bathurst, and 95 miles from Sydney, in a beautiful country, with a cool and healthy climate, perfectly adapted to the products of Europe.
THE FARM
Is about two and a-half miles off the road, and upon which are erected the following costly improvements, viz:—
Handsome verandah Cottage, containing ten rooms, with detached kitchen, servant's room, &c.
Eight-stalled stable, with coach-house
Excellent store
Large barn
Shearing shed
Numerous huts for men
&c., &c., &c.
A splendid Garden, in first-rate order, abundantly stocked with all the English fruit trees, which are in full bearing, and growing in the greatest perfection.
The whole property is enclosed and subdivided into Paddocks, the extent of fencing being from three to four miles in length.
A short distance from this Farm, and within sight of the house, there is a comfortable
STONE-BUILT COTTAGE,
of four rooms, with small Garden and other conveniences, suitable for an overseer or tenant.
Under the pre-emptive right this property secures a large amount of sheep country of the very first description.
Over the whole estate there is an abundant supply of water at all seasons, and a lead from a spring brought close to the kitchen door, can be turned through the garden for the purpose of irrigation in dry weather. *There are also several dams for Sheep-washing, and one of the best Spouts in the colony.* The property commands fully two miles of road frontage, now become highly valuable in consequence of the new Land Regulations, a great part of which is suitable for subdivision into small farms, which would let very readily, two being already rented on clearing leases, one of which will bring in next year £20, and the other £5 per annum.
☞ Altogether so valuable a property within the settled districts is rarely to be met with, and in the hands of a resident proprietor it could not fail to prove highly remunerative as an investment, while the comforts of residence, and salubrity of climate, render it a domicile as desirable as is to be found in the most favoured districts of Europe.
SECOND.
"COOLAMIGEL,"
A SPLENDID SHEEP STATION,
WITH ABOUT 5500 SHEEP,
Distant from the Kirk Connel property about fourteen miles, and capable of depasturing from
12,000 TO 14,000 SHEEP.
Upon about 795 ACRES of PURCHASED LAND is the head station, upon which will be found
A good thatched cottage
Men's huts
Drafting yards
Paddocks, &c., &c.
The runs adjacent to the purchased land, and which are secured under the pre-emptive right, or at the minimum Crown rental, are most abundantly watered—
THE TURON RIVER
running nearly through the centre of them.
☞ The sheep are *all young, and in first-rate health*, and of the very best breed in the country, no expense having been spared in the introduction of the choicest blood amongst them; and few clips bring a higher price in the English market than the wool from these sheep. The following is an approximate return of them, viz.:—
3129 Ewes, with about 1700 lambs, which will be given in
2436 Wethers
107 Rams
5672 More or less.
TERMS:—
For the KIRK CONNEL PROPERTY—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at one, two, and three years' date, secured upon the property, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent.
For the COOLAMIGEL LAND AND SHEEP—One-fourth cash, one fourth cash on delivery, and residue at twelve months' date, with interest at eight per cent., and security on the property.
N.B.—Plans and full particulars of these properties will be in the hands of the Auctioneers in a few days, for the information of intending purchasers. 61

THE DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY.
300 Cows
200 Two and three year old Heifers
150 Three and four year old Bullocks, now fit for boiling
150 Two year old Bullocks, ditto
200 Steers and Heifers, yearlings
1000 Head, more or less,
TOGETHER WITH
THE HIGHLY IMPROVED STATION
KNOWN AS
KOREELAH.
MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from Alexander Fotheringham, Esq., (anticipating his departure for Europe), to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19,
At eleven o'clock.
THE beautiful Station of "Koreelah," situate in the district of Moreton Bay, within seventy-five miles from the town of Ipswich, abundantly grassed and watered, and capable of carrying
AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF STOCK.
Upon the station will be found improvements seldom to be met with on a squattage, comprising all that a family can require for comfort and convenience. In addition to the old Cottage is
All in first-rate condition. {
New Verandah Cottage, very good, but not quite finished
Three Slab Huts, shingled
Stock Yard, for 1500 head
Horse Paddock, of 200 acres
Twenty Acre Cultivation Paddock
Four Acre Paddock
Garden, of two acres
Implements of every description, drays, bullocks, &c., are upon the station, besides utensils for
AN EXTENSIVE DAIRY,
now in full operation, all of which can be taken at a valuation.
Some stock horses and calves under six months at time of delivery will be given in.
☞ The stock will be found very superior, no expense having been spared in the selection of bulls, and many of the cows are broken in to bail
*** A great outlay has been gone to in making this beautiful and extensive cattle property as perfect as possible; and as the place is now in full working order, without the necessity of any additional expenditure, a most excellent opportunity is afforded to any one wishful to embark in dairy pursuits, coupled with an extensive grazing business, and the fattening of stock. About 150 of the bullocks are now fit for the pot.
Terms at sale. 129

20 COLTS.
ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALE,
ON FRIDAY, TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock.
THE above number of Colts, from 3 to 5 years old, all well bred, some of which are broken in to saddle, and from one of the best studs in the colony.
The thoroughbred Stallion RODERICK DHUE, 16 hands 2 inches high, a jet black, splendid hackney and harness horse
5 Geldings, 4 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, fresh from the country
A cab phaeton, mail patent axles, London built, in thorough repair
A set of tandem harness (quite new) 2570

TO PUBLICANS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
EX MARY BANNATYNE.
5 HOGSHEADS MARTEL'S BRANDIES,
10 HALF DITTO,
In lots to suit purchasers.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by the importer to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 9,
At eleven o'clock precisely.
A small invoice of the finest flavoured Brandy that could be purchased in the London Market, for private use,
Namely,
5 Hogsheads 55 gallons each
10 Half ditto 28 ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 2568

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction,
THIS MORNING,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
At his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office,
Without reserve.
15 Chests black and green tea, more or less damaged
1 Keg of tobacco
AFTER WHICH,
A baker's cart, turner's wheel, two large ladders, lot of dry colours, household furniture, wearing apparel, and other sundries.
Terms—Cash. 2581

THIS DAY.
SURPLUS STORES, &c., AND WATER CASKS,
EX BLONDE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
AT THE DOMAIN END OF THE CIRCULAR WHARF,
15 BARRELS MESS PORK
25 Bags superior bread
1 MEDICINE CHEST, complete, containing every requisite for a sea voyage
3 Tierces soup and bouilli, 6 lb. tins
Butter, rice, flour, split peas, suet, oatmeal
Brooms, shovels, deck driers, jars, tinware, &c.
Also,
30 Ships' water casks.
Terms at sale. 2561

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
1½ BALES FINE FLEECE WOOL
3½ Bales locks
Lot sheepskins.
Terms at sale. 2562

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
COIR ROPE, SPUN YARN, CASTOR OIL, CURRY POWDER, SADDLERY, TUMBLERS, SCALES, AND WEIGHTS, SET CARRIAGE HARNESS, SHIP BISCUIT, O. P. RUM, BRANDY, &c.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
COIR ROPE, SPUNYARN
Castor oil, quarts
Curry powder, blankets
Saddles, bridles, whips
Rice, bungs
Scales, weights, triangle and beam
Liquorice, volatile salts
Tumblers, spades, shovels
One double set carriage harness, brass mounted
Six tons ship biscuit,
ALSO,
Twenty-two hogsheads Rum, upwards 30 o.p.
Two hogsheads Brandy. 2497

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14.
IMPERATIVE SALE,
OF
CAPITAL FARM AT HARPER'S HILL,
CLOSE TO THE TOWN OF BERRIMA,
COMPRISING NEARLY 100 ACRES,
having erected thereon
A SUPERIOR DWELLING HOUSE, WITH VERANDAH, KITCHEN, STORE, STABLE, COACH HOUSE, GARDENER'S HOUSE, &c.
By Public Auction.
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS
At his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE house contains on the ground floor, Entrance hall, drawing-room, dining-room, library, and two bed-rooms.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR
Hall, two parlours, and four bed-rooms.
ADJOINING THE HOUSE IS—
A BRICK BUILT KITCHEN, with every necessary convenience. Store, four-stalled stable, with spacious loft and a coach-house.
Fronting the house, about an acre of land is handsomely laid out as a flower garden, with carriage road from the principle entrance to the dwelling house. In the rear is a large Kitchen Garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees, and a dwelling house for the Gardener. Close to the kitchen is a never-failing well of water. To the east of the dwelling is a small horse paddock, cleared and fenced, containing upwards of 4 acres.
The rest of the land is fenced in, and consists principally of the richest alluvial soil. The timber on the land can also be made available for various puposes.
The dwelling is at present let to the Rev. W. M'Guety, C. C.
This establishment, from its commanding position and superior advantages, would form a desirable spot for a Ladies' or Gentlemen's Seminary, combining as it does every requisite for accommodation, and being situated in one of the healthiest localities in the colony—the salubrity of the climate of this district being proverbial. It could also, without any additional expense, be converted into a
FAMILY HOTEL.
as it is close to the main road leading into the town of Berrima, and commands the entire view thereof; and having the additional advantage of being on the outskirts of the town, would be certain to draw the custom of the greater portion of the travellers on the line of road.
☞ Mr. Lyons confidently recommends capitalists to profit by the opportunity now given them, of investing money to advantage. The above is a description of property much enquired for, and of rising value.
The house, out-offices, and conveniences, are of a most superior kind, completed at great expence. The improvements on the land are of corresponding price and importance, forming altogether one of the most desirable properties in that part of the colony.
TERMS:—25 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; the residue by approved bill at one month, dated from day of sale, with security on the property. 1620

WEDNESDAY,  FEBRUARY 20
TO CAPITALISTS.
100 SHARES IN THE HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The last half year's dividend on which was declared and paid up to 31st December, 1849, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
THE above Company is one of the most prosperous undertakings in the colony, the business of which is continually increasing, together with the profits. In proof of its past success Mr. Lyons begs to state that beyond the subscribed capital a surplus fund has accumulated already exceeding £1500 and which is daily becoming greater.
100 SHARES, £13 PAID UP, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
The above were subscribed for to purchase the iron steamers Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, and the Company's Wharf and Premises.
Since its commencement £5000 has been laid out in improvements upon the Shamrock, enhancing her value considerably.
The new boat Eagle cost the Company upwards of £10,000. The Tamar and Maitland have also been added to the Company's vessels, increasing the value afloat to the extent of £14,000, *and the Company is free of debt.*
The capital of the Company is £52,000.
All the above acquisitions have been paid for out of the profits, which have been sufficient to pay the Shareholders at the same time a dividend of ten per cent., and the increase of business during the last six months has been upwards of £3000.
*** A desirable opening is here given for the investment of spare capital to advantage.
Terms at sale. 2557

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25.
HIGHLY VALUABLE ESTATE AT BRINGELLY,
CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2120 ACRES,
KNOWN AS
"THE HUTCHINSONIAN FARM,"
AND
HOMESTEAD,
WITH SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT DWELLING,
STORES, DAIRY, BARN, STACK AND STOCK-YARDS, MEN'S HUTS, AND FOWL HOUSE, PIGSTIES, MILKING SHED, AND CALF PENS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, SIX-STALL STABLE, COACH-HOUSE, CART SHED, AND HORSE BOXES WITH ROOM FOR GROOMS.
GARDEN, ORCHARD, &c.,
OF ABOUT FOUR ACRES.
To be sold by auction,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
IN ONE LOT,
AGREEABLY TO INSTRUCTIONS WITH WHICH HE HAS BEEN FAVOURED.
THE above SPLENDID PROPERTY is situated on the South Creek, OPPOSITE THE "TOWNSHIP OF CABRAMATTA," At about 33 miles distance from Sydney, and is intersected by
THE BRINGELLY AND GREAT NORTH ROADS
It adjoins the estates of Messrs. R Lowe, Kennerley, Shelly, Bell, Wm. Hosking, D. Wentworth, Blaxland, and others, and is watered by Badgery's Creek on the north-west, and the South Creek on the east side; it is really one of the finest estates in the County of Cumberland, provided with every convenience required on an extensive farming establishment, besides the advantages already enumerated, it may be stated that it is capital grazing land, and a particularly suitable spot for the breeding and rearing of Horse Stock, for the superiority of which the locality is celebrated.
THE TITLE IS INDISPUTABLE, originating in grants to the late William Hutchinson, Esq., R. Wright, and R. Lowe, Esq. AND THE QUIT-RENT IS REDEEMED UPON THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY.
"THE HUTCHINSONIAN ESTATE,"
Contains in all about 2120 Acres, described as follows:—
1ST.
THE HOMESTEAD containing about 570 Acres, of which about 250 Acres are cleared, and divided into several paddocks; it is bounded on the east by the South Creek; on the north by the Bringelly Road; on the west by the Great North Road; and on the south by Hambridge's Farm; and comprises parts of William Hutchinson's two grants of 600 and 250 Acres, is well watered by the South Creek, in which there are some holes reported never to have been dry. The cleared land is of good quality, the bush, consisting of undulating forest, is very good grazing land.
THE BUILDINGS ARE
A SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT DWELLING, of two stories, comprising on the ground-floor three good rooms (the two front ones fitted with closets, hall, and large flagged kitchen, with oven; on the first floor are three good rooms (the two front ones with closets) and two good servants'-rooms over the kitchen.
Adjoining and attached are a cool flagged store, and a dairy with cellar underneath, with a floor over all. A loft runs over the entire building except the kitchen, and a boarded verandah round two sides.
A large barn, about 80 feet by 25, stack and stock yards, men's huts, and fowl-house, pigsties, milking shed and calf pens, slaughter-house, six-stall stable, coach-house, cart shed, and horse boxes, with room for grooms. The whole built of slabs and shingled.
THERE ARE A GARDEN AND ORCHARD in front of the house, containing about 4 acres.
2ND.
259 Acres, bounded on the east and north by the Bringelly and Great North Roads, on the west and south by Mrs. Lowe's Estate, and comprises parts of William Hutchinson's 600 and 250 acres, grants—about 23 acres are cleared and cultivated, and there is a hut upon this Farm.
3RD.
250 Acres, bounded on the east and north by the Great North Road, on the west and south by Messrs. Wentworth's and Liddington's farms, and the Bringelly Road—comprising parts of William Hutchinson's 120 acres, and R. Lowe's 700 acres grants. About 60 acres are cleared and 13 cultivated. The forest undulating and good grazing land. There is a good hut plastered inside, containing three rooms and skilling, recently erected, and a Barn—Also, good water upon this Farm.
4TH.
1050 Acres, bounded on the west by Mr. Wentworth, on the north and east by Mr. Blaxland, and on the south by the Great North Road. About 150 acres cleared and divided into paddocks, of which about 60 are under cultivation. The cleared land consists of good whinstone hills, and the forest is chiefly good grazing land. It comprises the whole of a grant of 350 acres to E. Wright, and parts of R. Lowe's 700 and William Hutchinson's 220 acres grants. There is a hut upon this Farm.
☞ This property being so very advantageously situated, surrounded by roads, with the Great North Road winding through it, *the vendor will, if he deems it advisable at the time of sale, offer it subdivided in lots*; but in soliciting the attention of capitalists to its sale, Mr. Lyons considers it unnecessary to add a single word to the above minute account, for it will be seen that it is of a most valuable description, and such as is seldom to be met with in the market; consisting as it does of picked land in a most fertile and prolific part of the Country
*** A plan is on view at the Mart.
TERMS:—25 per cent. cash deposit, the residue by approved Bills, at 3, 6, and 9 months, dated from day of sale, the last bearing 7 per cent. interest, and security on the property.

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